The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. *Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.* } VOL. XVI. MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1843. No. 1996. { CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. *For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.*

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. JOHN HARRIS, *and* MR. WM. BALL, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. JOSEPH HUNT, *Balmain;* MR. T. M. SLOMAN, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor,* MR. HUGH TAYLOR, *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. FINCHAM, Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, *Postmaster, Cassilis;* MR. JOHN GRAY, *Queanbeyan;* MR. ARTHUR BROWN, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* ——, *Berrima;* MR. DAVISON, Surgeon, *for the District of Yass;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Musclebrook and Merton;* MR. WILLIAM BARNERD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT,

(To sail positively on the 11th instant),

THE fine new packet brig *CALYPSO*, 105 tons register, Charles Harold, commander. Has room for a few tons light goods, and splendid accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to HENRY FISHER.

Customs Buildings, October 5. 4779

PASSENGERS TO LAUNCESTON.

THE beautiful packet-brig *CALYPSO*, Harold, master, offers a favourable opportunity for passengers proceeding to the above port. Has first rate accommodations, and will proceed to sea on Tuesday morning. For passage, which is moderate immediate application is necessary, to HENRY FISHER, Customs Buildings, Sydney.

4769

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

To sail positively in eight days.

THE fine fast-sailing brig *MARTHA*, 121 tons. This vessel, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to Mr. G. Thornton, Custom House; or to

JAMES WOOD, Wood's Wharf, next Market Wharf.

October 5. 4833

FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS, AUCKLAND, TAHITI, AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE *LADY OF ST. KILDA*. Applications for freight or passage to be made to GADSDEN AND SUWERKROP, Agents, George street North.

4552

FOR TAHITI DIRECT,

THE SCHOONER *HARLEQUIN* has room for a few tons of goods. Apply to the undersigned.

R. MILNE.

Milne's Wharf, September 22. 4165

FOR VALPARAISO, TOUCHING AT PORT NICHOLSON, NEW ZEALAND.

(To sail on Thursday, 12th inst.).

THE fine fast-sailing A1 Liverpool-built Ship *FRANCES*, Captain Sharp. For cabin or steerage passage, for which she has excellent accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to

ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO., Harrington street.

4733

WANTED DEAD WEIGHT FOR LONDON VIA PORT PHILLIP, AND FREIGHT FOR PORT PHILLIP.

THE fine fast-sailing British-built brig *JEAN*, A1, 199 tons, J. H. J. Clark, master, having the whole of her light freight engaged (at Port Phillip from which place she will meet with despatch) for London, would receive on board 30 to 50 tons of dead weight for the last named Port.

She will also receive freight on board for Port Phillip, on moderate terms, and positively sail from hence on the 10th of October.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Clark, on board, off Wilson's Wharf; to Messrs. C. Appleton and Co., Pitt-street, or to

S. A. BRYANT AND CO. King-street

474

NOTICE.—THE SHIP *MORAYSHIRE*, Captain Smith, will be despatched for London, via Port Phillip, on the 11th instant. Has superior accommodation for passengers.

CAMPBELL, HILL, AND CO., Agents.

October 5. 4834

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

A REGULAR TRADER.

For light freight and passengers only.

THE FINE BARQUE *FANNY*, A1, 300 tons, M. Andrew, Commander, having all her dead weight on board, is now ready to receive wool, and will meet with immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, to A. GORE, Or to J. B. METCALFE.

September 27. 4387

To SAIL ON THE 10TH DECEMBER,

FOR LONDON,

THE NEW SHIP *CONSTANT*, 535 tons, John Hemery, Commander, has good accommodations for passengers, and carries a surgeon. Apply to the Commander, on board, or to

THACKER, MASON, AND CO Fort-street.

Sydney, September 25. 4345

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE fine, fast sailing Barque *MONTEZUMA*, burthen 190 tons, William Selkirk, master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, or to

LAMB AND PARBURY.

4065

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

WILL MEET WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE splendid fast-sailing Ship *PERSIAN*, 600 tons, C. F. Oppenheim, Commander, lying at Campbell's Wharf. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board.

Carries an experienced Surgeon.

N.B. Has first-rate accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, her height of 'tween decks being seven feet three inches. 3673

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE fine fast-sailing Barque *TYRIAN*, 225 tons register, Robt. Augustin Clarkson, commander. Has her dead weight engaged, and will meet with despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, or to

RAMSAY, YOUNG, AND CO.,

Hunter-street, September 25. 4396

FOR LONDON,

THE A1 BARQUE *STANDERINGS*, George Woodcock, Commander; having a considerable portion of her dead weight ready, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to Captain Woodcock, on board; or, to

C. APPLETON AND CO., Agents.

3259

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER,

THE fine new Schooner *ST. HELIER*, 134 tons new measure, and 148 91-94 tons, old measure, built at Jersey, wholly of British oak, and launched in March last; is coppered and copper fastened, well found in stores, sails fast, carries a large cargo for her tonnage, and can be sent to sea without expense. The vessel can be seen at Wilson's Wharf, where she is now discharging her inward cargo. For further particulars apply to Captain Priaulx, on board, or to

RAMSAY, YOUNG, AND CO.

Hunter-street, October 5. 4826

FOR SALE.

THE FINE BARQUE *GIRAFFE*, 260 tons register, as she now lies off Moore's Wharf, Darling Harbour. This vessel is in first-rate condition, and has lately delivered a large cargo from Manila without damaging a single package, was sheathed with Muntz's patent metal, in London, in 1842. For particulars as to Stores and terms apply to

HENRY MOORE.

Moore's Wharf, August 26. 2888

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE Royal Bank of Australia will dispose of Drafts and Bankers' Acceptances payable in London.

J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director.

2, Church hill. 3199

Bank of New South Wales, September 29, 1843.

IN pursuance of a requisition to the Directors of this Bank, dated the 25th instant, a special general meeting of the Proprietors of stock is hereby called, on Thursday, the 12th day of October next, at the Banking House, George-street, at twelve o'clock, for the purposes in the said requisition specified; at which meeting all Proprietors of stock are particularly requested to attend.

By order of the Board of Directors,

4541 JOHN BLACK, Cashier.

MISSION TO THE ABORIGINES.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Friends of the German Mission to the Aborigines at Moreton Bay, Alexander Thompson, Esq., M. C. for Port Phillip, in the Chair, will be held at the New City Theatre, Market-street, on the Evening of Monday next, the 9th instant.

All who are friendly to the object are respectfully invited to attend.

J. D. LANG, R. ROSS, Secretaries.

The Chair to be taken at seven o'clock precisely.

October 6. 4839

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to a notice published in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, dated the 5th and 6th instant, signed "William John Gibbes," the only remark I feel called on to make is, to deny the truth of the statement alluded to; and as I am not in communication with the gentleman above-named, and being averse to newspaper recrimination, as not being calculated to settle "mere matters of business," I have only to request that you will do me the favour to publish this letter.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

W. RUSSELL.

Sydney, October 6. 4890

JUST PUBLISHED.

SOME WORDS FOR AND TO THE CAPITALISTS AND SHAREHOLDERS in Banks and other Moneyed Companies, connected with the colony of New South Wales.

By R. A. A. MOREHEAD.

Published by James Tegg, George-street.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

MR. R. MARSDEN CARTWRIGHT, Oculist, M.R.C.S.L., &c., may be consulted every Tuesday and Wednesday, at the Royal Hotel.

N.B.—Mr. Cartwright will be prepared to perform the operation for the cure of Strabismus (Squinting). The operation is simple, and readily performed; not only is the deformity effectually removed, but the vision of the organ is materially increased.

(Mr. Cartwright's visit to Sydney will be short.)

Sydney, Royal Hotel, October 2. 4228

DENTAL SURGERY.

MR. J. EMANUAL, Surgeon Dentist, continues to supply the loss of Teeth, from one to a complete set, guaranteed to answer every purpose of articulation and mastication.

LIST OF CHARGES.	£	s.	d.
A single artificial tooth	2	2	0
Stopping with pure gold leaf	0	10	0
Ditto gold cement	0	10	0
Cleansing teeth	0	10	0
Extracting	0	5	0

Mr. Emanuel invites the special attention of his patients, any medical gentleman, and the public in general, to examine HIS DIPLOMA AS DENTIST, having received the same from the MEDICAL BOARD OF HOLLAND, in the year 1836.

Mr. Emanuel invites the public to inspect the specimens of his effective system of Dental Mechanism in all its varieties, including artificial palates, &c., so free from pain in their application, which may be seen at his residence George-street North, opposite Bridge-street, daily.

At home from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. 3480

REMOVAL.—The offices of the *Morning Herald* have been removed to premises in George-street, exactly opposite those recently occupied.

Sydney Morning Herald Office, October 4.

MR. HENRY ROBERTSON, Architect and Surveyor, has removed to Hill's Buildings, Pitt-street.

To Let, the house lately occupied by Mr Robertson, in Hutchinson-street, Surry Hills, enquire of Mr. R. in Pitt-street, or of Mr. Cowlishaw, Hutchinson-street.

F. J. KING begs leave to intimate to Flockmasters, that an advance will be made upon the Tallow of sheep boiled down at his establishment at Newtown, if required. For particulars apply to R. W. Robinson, King-street; or to Francis Gaunson, George-street.

N. B. All communications must be post paid. 4465

NOTICE.—J. B. JONES will start a public conveyance, This Day, for the accommodation of passengers, from Double Bay to Sydney, every morning and evening.

Sydney, October 4. 4730

RE-OPENED BY JAMES FLETCHER,

THE well-known Old Established Temperance Coffee Rooms and Eating-House, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts, where every article in the above line may be obtained on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms, from six o'clock in the morning until twelve o'clock at night, the present proprietor being fully determined to do business upon a principle which will ensure unto him a lasting connection.

The Beds and Bedding are entirely new.

N.B.—Campbell's Coffee, at 2d. per cup.

Wanted, two steady journeymen Tailors. Apply on the premises. 4779

SHEEP-BOILING AT WINDERMERE NEAR MAITLAND.

MR. WENTWORTH, having engaged a competent superintendent to boil down his own surplus sheep, is willing to accommodate the settlers in the districts of the Hunter, Wellington, Liverpool Plains, and New England, at the following charges.

	£	s.	d.
Slaughtering, skinning, cutting up, and boiling sheep, rendering caul and kidney fat separately, packing the tallow and boiled fat in the sheep skins, in suitable and secure parcels for exportation, marking and lettering those bags so as to distinguish the quality, and putting the same on board the steamer at the Green Hills—at per sheep............	0	0	9
Washing skins, taking off the whole of the wool, drying and putting it into clean packs, and carrying those bales to the steamer—at per sheep......	0	0	3

The proprietor of the sheep will have to pay the freight of the wool and tallow to Sydney; or if he should wish it to be paid for him, he must, before boiling the sheep, give notice of such to the superintendent at Windermere, who will take, at his option, wool at 1s. per lb., or tallow at 2½d. per lb., in payment of *all* charges: the freight of wool being 7s. per bale to Sydney, and of tallow 1s. per cwt. The goods will be shipped on board the steamer on account and risk of the proprietor.

Grass will be provided gratis, and shepherds will receive rations at a moderate charge. And if required by the master, the wages coming to them will be paid, and deducted at the above rates.

The offal and refuse of the carcase, after extracting the tallow, to belong to the establishment.

Such of the hind legs as may be required for the use of the establishment, will be allowed for at 4d. per lb. 1343

NOTICE.

R. FAWCETT begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as an AUCTIONEER and BROKER, in those premises adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, and that his rooms are open for goods intended for sale by private contract or public auction. He assures them that they may rely on his utmost exertions with regard to any property that may be placed in his hands; and trusts that this, combined with punctuality in rendering account-sales, will ensure him their favours and support.

Sydney, September 27. 4507

TO INSOLVENTS AND PARTIES IN EMBARRASSED CIRCUMSTANCES.

THE undersigned begs to offer his services to persons about taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act, by arranging their accounts, preparing their Schedules, and using his utmost exertions in obtaining their certificates.

He will also endeavour to effect arrangements between debtor and creditor, by composition or otherwise, which he hopes may prove advantageous and satisfactory to both parties, and further pledges himself to devote unremitting attention to every case with which he may be favoured.

R. R. RANDOLPH.

*** Office, Elizabeth-street, opposite the Pavillon. 4651

CITY MUSEUM, HUNTER-STREET.

J. W. ROACH begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for their kind patronage and support since the opening of his Museum, and to inform them that he is constantly making additions to his collection, in order to make it still more worthy of their attention and support.

Open every Monday and Friday, from eleven, a.m., till five, p.m. Admission, 1s.; children, 6d. Annual tickets, single, £1; family, £1 10s. 4561

KING-STREET

FURNITURE AND BEDDING WAREHOUSE AND CABINET MANUFACTORY.

H. FRANCIS begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has the largest stock of new and second-hand Furniture in the colony, comprising every thing useful and elegant for furnishing a house, which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible profit; and the following are a few of the principal articles: —Four-post, French, tent, and iron bedsteads; chests of drawers, wardrobes, toilet, chimney, and pier glasses; loo, card, drawing, pembroke, office, dressing, and other tables; couches, sofas, of every description; chairs—stuffed seated and caned; Indian matting, carpets, hearth-rugs, and floor-cloth.

Gentlemen having furniture to dispose of or exchange, may find it an advantage to apply to H. F. and he also removes furniture with a spring van. 64

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, PITT-ST.,

(Two doors from Market-street.)

JAMES WADE respectfully invites the attention of the public to the following low list of prices:—

Thirty-six inch shirtings, 4½d. per yard
" longcloths, 5d. ditto
Print dresses, fast colours, 3s. 6d. per dress
Small pattern prints, 5½d. per yard
Children's socks 4d per pair
Men's brown cotton socks, 8d. per pair
Cap ribbons, 2½d. per yard.
Edgings and laces, 1d. ditto
Bonnets for 1s. 6d. each
Berlin wools, *all colours*
Eau de Cologne, 1s. per bottle
French shoes, 5s. per pair
Muslin dresses for 5s. 6d.

With every article in Drapery 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the city.

October 2. 4588

GREAT REDUCTION IN CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.

ON SALE, at the Staffordshire Warehouse, 58, George-street, blue dinner plates, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen; vegetable dishes, 1s. 9d. to 2s. each; blue baking dishes 1s. each; sauce tureens, with ladle and stand, 2s. each; flat dishes, various sizes; Palestine ewer, basin, and chamber, for 3s. 6d.; blue and green chambers, 1s. each; white chambers, 7d each; new pattern China breakfast sets, only 18s. each; China bread and butter plates, 9d each; self blue breakfast and coffee sets, eighty four pieces for £1 15s.; several sets of splendid China, slightly damaged, at half price; heavy cut quart decanters, from 14s. per pair; cut wine glasses, 6s. per dozen; cut tumblers, 8s per dozen; plain tumblers, 2s. 6d. per dozen, plain wine glasses, 4s. per dozen; ground bottom tumblers, 4s. 6d. per dozen; cut cruets, cut glass salts, 2s. per pair; Robins's patent four gallon filters, only 30s. each; monkeys with stands, 4s. each; teapots, 1s. 3d. each, breakfast cups and saucers, 4s. 6d. per dozen covered sugars, 9d. each; covered milk jugs 9d each; dipt basins, 1s. 3d. per dozen; blue basins, 2s. 3d. per dozen; large coloured wash basins, 1s. 3d. each. Goods packed with great care. The above are to be sold for cash only. All orders addressed to the undersigned will meet with prompt attention.

THOMAS RICHARDSON COATES, 58, George-street

Next door to Mr. Bowden's Ironmonger. 4276

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

Advertiser leaving the colony in two months.

LIKENESSES taken, miniature size, correctly drawn and coloured, for the low price of five shilling and sixpence. Should any likeness be considered a failure, it will be received back again by the painter. For cards of address (where specimens may be seen) enquire at the *Herald* Office. 4654

GRATES.

T. W. BOWDEN has lately received upwards of a hundred half and full Register Grates, very handsome patterns, varying from thirty to thirty-eight inches in width, and at low prices. A few Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Colonial Kitchen Ranges also on sale at his Warehouse, opposite the Market-place, George-street. 4843

SLOPS.

MOLESKIN and Cord Trousers
Duck Frocks and Trousers
Plush and Valentia Waistcoats
Drab Witney Shepherds' Coats
Blankets, Rugs, Calicoes, and Prints
Colonial Tweed Suits, &c.

May be obtained of the best quality, and at the lowest prices, at

PITE AND PRESTON'S Emporium, 34, Pitt-street, Sydney.

4837

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the undersigned has just received, a large supply of the above article, for purifying sick rooms, preventing contagious diseases, destroying bugs, fleas, ants, and every other kind of vermin.

To captains of ships this article is invaluable. To be had in any quantity, with directions for its use.

P. F. MORGAN. Chemist and Druggist.

Pitt-street,

Four doors above the Victoria Theatre. 4616

FRAUD DETECTED.

TO prevent a most barefaced imposition which has been lately perpetrated, the undersigned respectfully inform their kind friends that in future all their FINEST FLAVOURED COFFEE will be wrapped in paper, with the name of their firm printed in full, which will effectually put a stop to the nefarious practice of the unprincipled, and ensure to their patrons the luxury of the only genuinely prepared beverage in the city.

1493 EDWARD CAMPBELL AND CO.

TARAGONA WINE.

TWENTY hogsheads Taragona Wine, superior quality, at £6 per hogshead, cash, on sale by JOHN MACNAMARA,

8282 Queen-street.

TO BAKERS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

LAUNCESTON FLOUR.—The undersigned will have a periodical supply of the above article, which he can always dispose of considerably below mill prices.

THOMAS S. MORT,

George street, opposite the Bank of Australasia. 3613

SHEEP SHEARING.

THE public are informed that they can be supplied, at the stores of the undersigned, with Wilkinson's best shears, woolpacks, twine, &c., at a great reduction on former prices.

PIERCE HEGARTY.

Muswellbrook, October 2. 4815

PIG IRON.

FORTY Tons No. 1, Pig Iron, ex *Wilsons*, for sale by

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO. Jamison-street.

October 5. 4832

FOR SALE, EX "WILSON."

TWELVE bales Woolpacks and three-bushel Sacks
Six cases Tuscan, Dunstable, and Leghorn Bonnets, latest fashion
Two ditto Gent's Leghorn Hats
Ten ditto *improved* Hair Felt, for sheathing vessels
One hundred and fifty barrels prime Mess Pork
Fifty casks Cork Rose Butter
Fifty jars Spirits of Tar
Ten hogsheads Brandy, and Ten hogsheads Wine
Six hundred and ninety-eight pieces three-inch Baltic Deals and Boards, 12 to 20 feet in length.

GEORGE SMALL, George-street

4919

FOR SALE, NOW LANDING, EX "PREMIER,"

THIRTY THOUSAND FEET, 1 in. and 1¼ inch, FLOORING BOARDS. To be seen at Campbell's Wharf.

October 6. 4883

ON SALE, by the undersigned, 20,000 feet seasoned deal flooring boards, grooved and tongued, 1¼ inch thick, planed on both sides, 6 inches wide. In lots to suit purchasers.

W. N. PALMER, Dunbarton Castle, Opposite the Gas Works.

4773

ON SALE, EX *WILSON*—
60 casks Soda Ash
500 boxes Pale Soap
20 hogsheads double Brown Stout
50 ditto East India Beer
107 barrels ditto bottled
8 bales Carpeting
1 case Sewed Goods
4 cases Regatta Shirts
3 cases Thread

ROBERT HOW AND CO., Lower George-street.

4698

FOR SALE, six tons Ship Biscuit, ex *New York Packet*. Apply to Captain Gregory, on board, or to

4846 A. B. SPARK, King-street

COALS.

IN consequence of a temporary reduction of the expenses of the Australian Agricultural Company's Coal Wharf, Sydney, the retail price will be lowered one penny per bushel, and the prices for the present will be as follows, viz.:—

On the wharf, Miller's Point, nine-pence per bushel; or

Delivered in quantities of not less than twenty bushels, in the city of Sydney—

Between Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, and Campell-street Cattle Market, ten-pence per bushel

Between Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, and Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, eleven-pence per bushel

Outside the above boundaries, one shilling per bushel.

All payments to be made before delivery, to Mr. Frederick Ebsworth, agent for the Australian Agricultural Company, Miller's Point, or corner of Bligh and Hunter streets.

PHILLIP P. KING,

Commissioner of the Australian Agricultural Company.

Port Stephens, June 1. 467

TO BE SOLD OR LET, ON LIBERAL TERMS, BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

ESTATES in various parts of the Colony; SHEEP and CATTLE, with STATIONS; GENTLEMEN'S SEATS in the neighbourhood of Sydney; Grazing and Agricultural FARMS; ALLOTMENTS suitable for Mechanics and Market Gardeners. Apply to

JOHN WALKER, Bank of Australia.

Sydney, July 15. 225

TO LET or SELL, with immediate possession, a small Farm on the water's edge, within a few hours' sail of Sydney, upon which is a comfortable cottage, with suitable out-buildings, &c. Rent moderate. For particulars enquire of Mr. P. J. CREAGH, grocer, &c., Pitt-street, near the Theatre. 4582

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of Wool.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO., Harrington-street, Church-hill

164

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Sir John Jamison, of Regentville, Knight, having appointed the undersigned, in conjunction with Mr. William Russell, his Attorney, in a limited manner, by a document bearing date the 30th May last, and now laying at the Bank of Australasia; and the undersigned having been given to understand, that the above-named Mr. William Russell, has, through misrepresentation, obtained from Sir John Jamison, a power, bearing date the last day of September, or *a previous date to this*, in October; leaving out—unknown to the said Sir John Jamison, the name of the undersigned, and constituting himself, the sole Attorney of Sir John Jamison: I, the undersigned, do hereby caution the public from entering into any negociation, under the above-named power, and refer them to the memorandum attached to this, as the notice of Sir John Jamison, of the only valid document to be acted under, and bearing date this day.

Signed, WILLIAM JOHN GIBBES,

Regentville, October 3. 4761

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I HAVE this day duly appointed my sons-in-law, William John Gibbes, and William Russell, my lawful Attorneys, *jointly, severally, and respectively*, to act for me, with unlimited powers, and revoke all previous documents of a similar nature.

Signed, JOHN JAMISON.

Signed in the presence of { MICHAEL TOBIN, H. E. GIBBES, G. BATHER.

A copy of the Power can be seen at the Office of Messrs. Minithorpe and Gurner. 4762

NOTICE.—The undersigned gives notice, that he will not be responsible for any debt or debts contracted by any person or persons whomsoever in his name; also, that goods are not to be delivered upon credit to his servants, or any other persons on his account without his own written order.

W. G. A. FITZHARDINGE.

King-street and Waverly,

August 17.

NOTICE.—All claims against the Brig *Julia* are requested to be sent to me for adjustment, before the 30th of November next; after that date no further claims will be acknowledged.

R MILNE.

Milne's Wharf, September 22. 4163

FOR NEW ZEALAND.

ALL Claims against the Brig *Julia* are requested to be sent in to Captain William Mayhew, at the Bay of Islands, or to Mr. Rich, Auckland, for adjustment of the same; all parties indebted to the undersigned on account of the above vessel and others, are requested to settle the same without delay, to either of the above parties.

4164 R. MILNE.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby cautioned from taking Loom or Stone off the Long Cove Estate, now named Norwood, lately leased to William Tavener, the lease being now in my possession. All claims against the estate are requested to be forwarded to me under cover, post paid.

RICHARD UNDERWOOD.

Paddington Cottage, Aird-street.

Parramatta, October 3. 6690

NOTICE.—I hereby caution the public, not to purchase any horses, sheep, cattle, or any other description of stock, the property of J. R. Tindale, jun., (now absent from the colony), until his return, from any individual whatever, without first obtaining my sanction or that of his Trustees, Mr. A. Campbell, Sorn Bank, and Alderman Broughton, Sydney; as several attempts have been recently made to sell the above stock, under the name of Tindale and Nicol.

MARY TINDALE.

Victoria Cottage, Bathurst,

September 26. 4481

CAUTION—Whereas, my wife Bridget Parker, formerly Sinnett, alias Murphy, has this day deserted her home and family, without any cause or provication: I hereby give the public notice, that I will not be answerable or pay any debts she may contract from this date.

SAMUEL PARKER.

Campbelltown, October 4. 4813

LIME AND HARD TIMBER.

WANTED, for a building at Lady Darling's Point, on the South Shore, between Double Bay and Rushcutter's Bay, Hard Timber and Lime, for cash. Enquire at No. 40, Clarence-street, opposite Blaxland's Salt Stores, or at the Point. 4876

BATHURST.

WANTED immediately, four journeymen shoemakers; one ladies' shoemaker, one bootman, and two to make strong bush boots. None but competent workmen need apply. Single men would be preferred, and the best Sydney wages will be given. Also, an apprentice wanted. Apply, if by letter post paid, to William Johnson, Boot and Shoemaker, William-street, Bathurst. 4812

WANTED, a carpenter, a bricklayer, a wheelwright, a pair of sawyers, and two or three farm labourers, for an establishment about twenty-five miles from Sydney. Apply to Mr. Maurice Castle, opposite Messrs. A. and S. Lyons, Pitt-street. 4885

WANTED, some shepherds. Wages, £15, and a good ration. Apply to Captain O'Connell. 4840

ONE POUND REWARD.

LOST, on the Richmond Common, a BAY MARE, with black points and short tail, branded WB on near shoulder. A reward of £1 will be paid on recovery of the mare.

J. G. HAND.

Dunheved, St Mary's, South Creek. 4871

PONY.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from Forest Lodge, Sydney Glebe, a dark brown Pony, about thirteen hands high, short tail, star in forehead, not branded; if found astray a Reward of Ten Shillings will be given to any one returning him. Apply at No. 59, George-street, opposite the Market-place. 4842

To Brewers, Millers, Sheep Boilers, Soap and Tallow Manufacturers, Salting Companies, Tanners, &c.

STORES TO LET,

SUITABLE for the above purposes. Besides the Stores, which have room for several hundred tons of goods, a large yard is attached, with stables, cooperage, sheds, and cottage, with offices and apartments; also, an extensive pond of fresh water, never failing in supply, and a splendid wharf, of the easiest access: the whole of the above forming a portion of the extensive range of buildings known as Dickson's Mills.

Apply at the Steam Flour Mills, adjoining, to MR. JAMES DODDS.

Dickson's Wharf, near Liverpool and Sussex-streets, August 21. 2530

STORE TO LET, in the best part of George-street, nearly opposite the Post Office, at 30s. per week. Apply to R. Fawcett, Auctioneer, George-street. 4556

TO LET,

THE commodious and well-known SLAUGHTER-HOUSE situate in Dixon-street, Sydney. Apply to Mr. C. Newnham, Kent Brewery. 4820

OFFICES TO LET.

TO BE LET, unfurnished, three large spacious rooms, on the first floor, situate in George-street, Sydney, adjoining the offices of Messrs. Carr, Rogers, and Owen, Solicitors For rent and particulars, apply at the *Herald* Office. 164

BOTANY.

TO BE LET, a cottage with garden, stable, out-houses, &c., situated at Botany. For particulars enquire of

SMITH AND BENNETT.

3768 Hunter-street.

GOOD BUSINESS PREMISES!

TO BE LET, (in consequence of the office being removed immediately opposite, to more extensive premises) with possession from 1st October, the premises now occupied as the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office. There is a three-roomed house well adapted for offices in front, and a long two-storied store with a back entrance from Harrington-street. For particulars apply to Messrs. Kemp and Fairfax. 4258

PREMISES TO LET.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, those extensive premises No. 115 Pitt street, near Hunter street, lately occupied by the Misses Deane. The house contains thirteen rooms, with detached kitchen, and servants' room above, large cellars and sheds, yard, and extensive garden, well stocked with vines and fruit trees. For further particulars, apply to J. Rickards, George-street. 4470

TO LET, in the most central part of George-street, (with private entrances) excellent, commodious, and dry Stores, with or without offices; also, Apartments well suited for offices or a private dwelling. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to J. J. Cohen, silversmith and watchmaker, three doors south of the Bank of New South Wales. 4012

TO LET, a commodious House, situated in Castlereagh-street North, with office and warehouse attached, large stores and cellars in good repair, with every convenience for a mercantile establishment, at present in the occupation of Ranulph Dacre, Esq. Immediate possession can be given. For particulars enquire at the residence of Mrs. Marr, Castlereagh-street. 4884

NOTICE.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, two elegant and commodious Cottages at the Glebe, each containing six rooms, with detached kitchen and outhouses. Apply to

CAMPBELL, HILL, AND CO.,

4829 Jamison-street.

COTTAGES ON THE REDFERN ESTATE

TO LET, two Cottages (just completed), containing six rooms each, an outer kitchen, (stable and coach-house, if required), with a large garden, &c. Apply to J. Frederick Hilly, Surveyor, York-street. 7563

NORTH SHORE.

TO LET, St. Leonard's Lodge, within fifteen minutes' walk of the Steam Ferry, and adjoining St. Leonard's Church. The cottage is commodious, and suitable for a family. The out-offices consist of kitchen, store room, fowl-house, stable, coach-house, gardener's house, &c. There is an extensive garden, well stocked with fruit trees, vines, &c., and a plentiful supply of water at all seasons. Apply to

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.,

4827 Jamison-street.

TO BE LET, a Cottage beautifully situated, at Mrs. Darling's Point, and having a commanding view of the harbour; there is a stable, coach-house, and poultry yard, together with about two acres of ground, tastefully laid out as a garden and paddock, being only two miles from town, it is peculiarly adapted for persons having business therein and wishing for a country life. Apply to

W. TUCKER AND CO.

4655 Pitt street, opposite Union Bank.

NEPEAN RIVER.

TO LET, for seven or fourteen years, a FARM containing eighty acres (sixty of which are under cultivation), with a four-room verandah cottage, with detached kitchen, store (with loft), barn, stabling, dairy, and men's huts, with secure paddocks, well watered in the driest seasons.

The growing crops, with horses, working bullocks, cows, and calves, carts, drays, harness, farming implements, household furniture, and kitchen utensils, &c., may be taken at a fair valuation, on liberal terms.

The above farm is fit for the reception, without any further trouble or outlay, of a respectable tenant.

For further particulars inquire of Mr. John Coleman, Penrith; or to

L. AND S. SPYER,

4828 Queen's-place, Sydney.

TO BE LET, for 7 or 10 years; a large commodious house, situate in George-street, Singleton, Patrick's Plains, containing thirteen rooms, with a verandah back and front, with a six-stalled stable; two and a half acres of land adjoining, fenced with a substantial four-railed fence. For terms of particulars, apply to Nathan Joseph, Patrick's Plains, by letter post paid; or, to Mr. Moses Joseph, George-street, Sydney.

For the last three years the house has been occupied as an Inn.

Singleton, March 6

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO JEWELLERS, DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, THIS DAY, the 9th of October, 1843, at half past 9 for 10 o'clock precisely,

Two cases containing, German silver tailors' and steel-end thimbles, tea and table spoons, British plate forks, waistcoat rings, patent four-hole buttons, German silver guards, brilliant dressing pins, gold signet rings, gilt necklace snaps, &c.
One case, 200 yards, white reel cotton, all low numbers
One ditto gent's dress coats, vests, &c.
Two crates assorted crockery
One trunk ladies' shoes
One case containing check ginghams, Nainsooks, check handkerchiefs, ribbons, Swiss muslins, and artificial flowers.

Terms, cash. 4899

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, THIS DAY, the 9th October, at half-past Nine for Ten o'clock precisely,

One bale super and stout shirting calico
One case assorted prints
One ditto navy blue ditto
One ditto stout and fine flannels
One ditto summer trowsers and waistcoats
Boys' linen suits, leather belts, &c.
One ditto black handkerchiefs and corahs
One ditto lace goods
One ditto goffered whiskers
One ditto regatta shirts, No. 1
One ditto ditto, very good
One ditto Eau de Cologne
One ditto, containing mousselines de laine, Orleans' cloth, printed Valencias, striped shirting, &c.
Twenty chests good tea
With lots of sundries, &c.

Terms, Cash. 4846

MR. RUNDLE will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at Eleven o'clock in the morning, at the house of Mrs. Gordon, nearly opposite Dr. Wallis's, Kent-street South,

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of bedsteads, tables, sofa, cane-seated chairs, pictures, glass and earthenware, and sundry other articles.

Terms, cash. 4905

GROCERIES.

J. K. HEYDON will sell by Auction, on the Premises, in York-street, on TUESDAY next, at eleven o'clock,

The Stock-in-Trade of Mr. Merriman, Grocer; the proprietor retiring from business.

Terms, Cash. 4897

GREAT SACRIFICE.

ISAAC SIMMONS will sell, without the least reserve, at the City Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

Six hundred barrels Biscuit.

Terms at sale. 4877

MANILA AND PALM-LEAF HATS.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, the 9th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

300 very superior Manila hats, narrow brims
200 ditto ditto, broad ditto
10 cases palm-leaf hats.

Terms cash. 4902

TO DRAPERS, TAILORS, AND OTHERS.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, 9th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Four bales stout woolpacks
Two bales three-bushel bags, very superior
Two bales four-bushel ditto
Two cases chintz prints
One case superfine blue cloth jackets
One case superfine drab cloth trousers
West of England broadcloths and doeskins
Rolled jaconets
One trunk white shirts, linen collars, fronts, &c.
Two cases gents' slippers
Pilot coats
One hundred and twenty dozen gunny bags
One case fancy waistcoats

With a great variety of articles too numerous to particularise.

Terms, cash. 4903

TO LINENDRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, 9th October, 1843, at Eleven o'clock, a number of Bales and Cases of Merchandise, consisting of—

Seven-four linen diapers
Thirty-inch ditto ditto
Thirty-six inch linen sheetings
Thirty-inch striped hollands
Seven-eight linen ticks
Fifty-six dozen blue and white printed handkerchiefs
Fourteen dozen chocolate and red ditto ditto
Twenty-seven ditto Parisian printed ditto
Forty-nine ditto imitation silk centres ditto
Ten ditto superfine chocolate blue and white ditto
Fifty ditto Turkey red ditto
Fourteen ditto fancy handkerchiefs
Thirty-one ditto fancy plaid shawls
Five ditto bullion fringe ditto
Ten ditto St. Rose fancy ditto
Eight ditto Polish fringe ditto
Three bales fancy furniture check
With a great variety of merchandise.

Terms at sale. 4901

TO SHIP CHANDLERS, SHIP MASTERS, &c.—PITCH AND TAR.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will Sell by Auction, on Campbell's Wharf, George-street, THIS DAY, the 9th October, at Ten o'clock precisely,

Twenty-four barrels Tar
Twenty-four barrels Pitch. 4924

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE.

CITY PROPERTY.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, has been favoured with instructions direct from the proprietor to submit to public competition, on the premises, George-street North, THIS DAY, 9th October, at eleven o'clock,

The following valuable Property.

Lot 1.—That neat and business-like Shop, now let to Mr. DAWSON, Chronometer-maker, at the low rental of £150 per annum.

Lot 2.—The House and Shop now occupied by Mr. M'ENCROE, Tobacconist, where he has so industriously and successfully carried on his business for several years, the rental of which is £126 per annum.

Lot 3.—The corner Butcher's Shop, George-street, and Essex-street, now let to Mrs. SMITH, Butcher.

Lot 4.—Small House E ssex-street, adjoining the Butcher's Shop, now let at 12s. per week.

Title a Grant from the Crown.

TERMS:

Twenty per cent. cash deposit on fall of hammer, and the residue by approved Bills, or security on the property at 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 months from the day of sale.

The City Auctioneer cannot allow this important and unreserved Sale to pass over without calling the attention of MEN OF CAPITAL to this very desirable investment of their funds. As the situation for Business will always command respectable and Safe Tenants—and at this peculiar time of depression of all kinds of STOCK LIVING OR DEAD—the safest outlay, and the most likely to living in a satisfactory competence or independence, with the least uneasiness or anxiety, must be allowed by all reasonable persons to be

A TOWN RENTAL,

such as this incalculable property really is, and being altogether, the collecting the rents would not be troublesome.

Any further particulars will be given at the City Sale Rooms, George-street. 4691

PORT MACQUARIE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES AND ALLOTMENTS.

W. H. CHAPMAN begs to inform intending purchasers of this valuable property, on 18th October, that he has now a PLAN of the allotments at the City Sale Rooms, where he will be glad to give every information, either from the plan or his *personal knowledge* of the properties, which are really worthy the attention of all parties having spare money to invest. 4624

TWO DAYS' SALE.

TO

CAPTAINS & OWNERS OF VESSELS, BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, &c., &c.

(IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JAMES EWEN.)

MR. M. GANNON has received instructions from the Trustee, Archibald Walker, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, the 9th, and TUESDAY, the 10th instant, the entire Stock-in-Trade of the Insolvent, comprising a variety of articles required in the Shipping and Building lines, a quantity of Deals in planks and boards, several lots of Baltic Spars—various sizes; the whole to be put up in lots to suit purchasers. The sale each day to commence at Eleven o'clock precisely.

35 spars for top-masts, top-gallant-masts, jib-booms, &c.
160 spars for studding-sail-booms
70 spars for boat-masts
8 made spars (top-mast-yard, &c.)
230 deals, 9 x 3
28 ditto, 10 x 3
520 deal battens, 7 x 2½
250 deal boards, 2 inch
1450 ditto, 1½ inch
1000 ditto, 1¼ inch
80 ditto, 1 inch, flooring boards
12 logs Tamanu wood
100 logs mangroves
8 tons iron, assorted
3 long ladders adapted for house-builders
1 thirty-ton punt, with anchor and chain, coppered, built twelve months ago, at a cost of £150
1 sailing boat, with rigging
1 long-boat
1 dingy
1 bay cart horse, saddle horse, and pony
1 dray and harness, cart, &c.
1 gig and harness
1 wood-screw woolpress, 2 spare wood-screws for ditto
Bookbinder's press
About 1 ton lignum vitæ, assorted sizes
36 reams Kerr's glass paper
Several lots of blocks, sprars, deadeyes, &c.
Shipwheel, three binnacles, handspikes, &c.
12 Wheelbarrows
A quantity of ironmongery and brassword, and various other articles too numerous to particularise, but which will be set forth in the catalogues.

The whole may be inspected till the day of sale, and catalogues had by applying to Mr. Ewen, on the premises; or to the Auctioneer.

Terms at Sale. 4792

DAMAGED IRON.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, for the benefit of whom it may concern, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely, at Campbell's Wharf,

The following lots of Iron, in a damaged state, ex *FRANCES*, from Liverpool—

	T	C	Q	lb.
70 Bundles, bolt and square, weighing	3	0	2	6
1067 Bars, ditto ditto, ditto	19	16	3	0

Terms, cash. 4891

FOR SALE,

BELLO RETIRO,

FOURTH MILE ONLY FROM THE OBELISK MACQUARIE-PLACE, NEAR THE CHURCH ON THE COOK'S RIVER ROAD,

A BEAUTIFUL VILLA RESIDENCE,

With most convenient out-offices, premises, garden, and pleasure grounds, and lately in the occupation of John Lord, Esq.

MR. BLACKMAN will submit to public competition, at his Rooms, George street, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October next, at Twelve o'clock precisely, by order of the Mortgagee, under trusts for sale, subject to such conditions as will be then and there exhibited.

ALL that piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being, in the Parish of Petersham, in the County of Cumberland, in the Colony of New South Wales; containing by admeasurement, six acres, one rood, and eight perches, or thereabouts, be the same more or less; bounded on the north-west by Candie's grant, commencing at the road leading from Sydney to Cook's River, being a line of fence bearing west thirty degrees south seven hundred and seventy-one links, or five hundred and eight feet ten inches; on the south-west by other land of John Lord, Esq.'s, being a line bearing south thirty-one degrees, east eight hundred and four links, or five hundred and thirty feet seven inches; on the south-east by a continuation of the said land, being a line bearing east thirty degrees forty-five minutes, north seven hundred and eighty-seven links or five hundred and nineteen feet five inches to the aforesaid road, leading from Sydney to Cook's River, and on the north-east by that road eight hundred and fifteen links, or five hundred and thirty-seven feet ten inches to the commencing point; which said piece or parcel of land is part and parcel of a larger portion of twenty-five acres, granted to one William Field, by deed of poll, dated the 9th day of December, 1794.

ALSO,

ALL that capital Messuage, with out-buildings and premises, erected and built, and now standing thereon.

The above is situated at a most delightful and agreeable distance from the high road above described. THE HOUSE is brick-built, and finished in stucco, and stands on an area of about four thousand feet, the proportions and convenience of the various apartments being admirably arranged, with suitable out-buildings thereto, and is worthy the attention of families of the highest respectability.

Terms, £25 per cent. Cash deposit, the residue may remain on mortgage at £8 per cent., for 3, 5, or 7 years.

Further particulars may be had, on application at the offices of John Smith, Esq., Solicitor to the mortgagee, O'Connell-street, Sydney or of the Auctioneer. 449

WHALING BARQUE "JANE."

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. BLACKMAN is instructed to Sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely.

The Whaling Barque *JANE*, as she is now lying at Mosman's Bay, with all her stores, whaling gear, boats, standing and running rigging. She was built in the River Thames by Peter Mestears, in 1816, and has always been kept in excellent repair. Her character in the Colonial Whaling Trade is so well known as not to require any further comment. She can be fitted out and sent to sea on a whaling voyage, or as a carrying vessel, at a moderate expense.

The vessel will positively be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve.

An Inventory of her Stores may be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, and the vessel may be inspected any day previous to the day of Sale.

Terms at sale. 4734

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF W. H. MOORE, OF THE SURRY HILLS, GENTLEMAN.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at his Rooms, George-street, at Twelve o'clock precisely,

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Four hundred acres of Land at Mandemar, near Berrima, county of Camden
Four hundred and thirty acres of Land at Moogarod, near Berrima, county of Camden
Two hundred acres of Land at Corraghibilly, near Berrima, county of Camden
Two-thirds interest in an allotment at Liverpool
Two town allotments, Argyle and O'Connell streets, Parramatta
Two town allotments at Berrima
One-third acre at Surry Hills, cost £600

MORTGAGES IN FAVOUR OF INSOLVENT.

Mortgage on ground in Sussex-street for £580, and interest at ten per cent. per annum
Mortgage on ground in Sussex-street for £660, and interest at ten per cent.
Mortgage on a cottage in Liverpool for £448, and interest at twelve and a-half per cent.

SHARES.

One hundred and thirty-four Shares in the Union Assurance Company, £6 per Share paid up
Twenty-five Shares Australian Marine Assurance Company, £20 paid up

LIFE INTEREST.

An interest during the life of Mr. W. H. Moore, in Bank of England Funds, £80 to £100 per annum

ALSO,

One hundred head of Horned Cattle, (more or less) at Maneroo.

Terms at Sale. 4859

CARGO OF THE "WILSONS," CAPT. HOUSTON, FROM GREENOCK.

MR. MORT has received instructions to Sell, without reserve, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of October instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

The principal portion of the *Wilsons'* Cargo, comprising, amongst other Goods, the following, viz.:—

Two hundred bags finest white rice
Four barrels soda
Seventeen bags fine sample West India coffee
Fifty barrels oatmeal
Fifteen ditto pearl barley
Ten half ditto
Fifteen barrels split peas
Ten half ditto
One butt fine Zante currants
Ten barrels York hams
Five bags Barcelona nuts
Five bags soft shell almonds
Five cases fine Gloucester cheese
Eighteen casks soda ash
Three ditto Epsom salts
Eight ditto shot, excellently assorted, each cask containing twenty bags
Five crates earthenware, assorted
Thirteen sheets milled lead
Fifty barrels prime Irish mess pork
Six tierces refined loaf sugar
Three cases lucifer matches
Five barrels gunpowder
Twenty half ditto
One hundred quarter ditto
Thirty-eight bales Europe cordage, assorted hamberline, marline, hawser, also 2 inch, 2½, 2¾, 2⅞, and 3 inch, with a full assortment of smaller sizes
Fifty deals, 11 x 3
One thousand two hundred and fifty white and red pine
Sewn ditto, in all sizes.

Terms will be made known prior to the day of sale. 4807

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

From Launceston yesterday, having left the 1st instant, the schooner *Phœbe*, 89 tons, Captain Bennett, with grain.

From Launceston, the same day, having left the 4th instant, the brig *William*, 149 tons, Captain Thom, with grain, &c. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Salter, Mrs. Lindley, Lieut. Stourton, 96th Regiment, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller and two children, Mr. M'Guire, Mr. Kavenagh, and Mr. and Mrs. Castillo.

DEPARTURES.

For the South Sea Fishery, on Saturday last, the American ship *Jefferson*, Captain Howland, with whaling gear, &c.

For the Bay of Islands, Auckland and Port Nicholson, yesterday, the schooner *Challenger*, Captain Hay, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. Hobson, Mr. M'Lennon; steerage—Mr. and Mrs. B. Isaacs and child, Messrs. L. Barnett, W. Lane, S. Morgan, J. Morrison, and G. Saunders.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 7.—*Matilda*, 30, King, from the Hunter, with 800 bushels maize, 5 tons potatoes; *Stranger*, 27, Steel, from the M'Leay, with 11,000 feet cedar; *Rose*, steamer, 172, Pattison, from Morpeth, with 800 bushels maize, 70 trusses hay, 20 hogsheads tallow, 20 bales wool, &c.; *Louisa*, 10, Pennington, from Brisbane Water, with 5000 feet timber, 10,000 shingles; *Rose*, 28, Brittan, from Broulee, with 8 tons potatoes; *Dove*, 13, Hart, from Brisbane Water, with shells; *Mary Ann*, 9, Aldridge, from Pitt Water, with shells, &c.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

October 7.—*Mary Ann*, 9, Aldridge, from Pittwater, with sundries; *Louisa*, 10, Pennington, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Challenger*, 31, M'Fayden, for Port Macquarie, with sundries; *Tamar*, steamer, 130, Watson, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Jess*, 77, Matthews, for the Richmond, in ballast; *Resolution*, 49, M'Veigh, for the Richmond, in ballast; *Rose*, steamer, 172, Pattison, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Fly*, 10, Sham, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; *George*, 32, Mattinson, for the Manning, with sundries.

Clearances.—For Hobart Town, the missionary schooner *Triton*, Captain Buck, in ballast.

The barque *Cheverell*, hence 2nd February, arrived at Rio on the 7th April, and was to leave again for London on the 12th.

The *Rajah*, hence the 15th ultimo, arrived at Port Phillip on the 25th; and the brig *Tobago*, hence 16th ultimo, on the 29th.

The "Mary Ann."—The crew of the *Mary Ann*, schooner, wrecked a short time since near the Seal Rock, arrived in Sydney on Friday last by the *Rose* steamer; she is nearly buried in the sand, but the cutter *Queen* is expected to be got off. The men belonging to the former having received intelligence from the natives that the *Sally* was ashore a few miles off, proceeded to the spot, where they found the bodies of the captain, passenger, and two of the seamen; the latter were in the forecastle, and the former on the beach, near the bow of the vessel: the master had evidently lashed himself to some part of the wreck, as a fathom of marline was made fast to his wrist. Search was made for the body of the other unfortunate sufferer, but it was not found; the others were interred in the sand. The schooner was a complete wreck, and had been pillaged of everything available by the blacks, who were still in her vicinity. The bodies were found ten days after the wreck, and were in a state of decomposition.

The *William* reports the *Vixen*, cutter, to leave the same day for Sydney. Saw the *Sir John Franklin*, hence 2nd instant, on Friday morning last, off Great Island, Bass's Straits.

The *Phœbe* has 933 bags of wheat. The *Marmion*, ship, from Liverpool, 20th June, was going up the Tamar as she left.

The *Australasian Packet* came to an anchor in Watson's Bay yesterday; she will proceed to sea this morning.

September 28.—*Winchester*, barque, 394 tons, A. Bain, Esq., commander, left the Downs 29th May. Passengers—Mrs. Miles, Miss Loftie, Mr. M'Ewen, Mr. Tellicorse, Mr. Magers, and Captain Blyth; steerage, Mr. and Mrs. Metheringham, Miss Miller, and Miss Hudson. Cargo, merchandise for this port; besides ten boxes gold and silver. The ship has come direct, and spoke no vessels bound for this colony.—*Hobart Town Advertiser.*

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

October.		SUN, rises	SUN, sets.	HIGH WATER, morn	HIGH WATER, even.
9	MONDAY	5 44	6 16	9 16	9 42

Last Quarter, Oct. 17, 59 min. past 9, night.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, Monday, October 9, 1843. Will be presented (for the first time in this colony) a Drama, in Two Acts, entitled MARY GLASTONBURY; or, the DREAM GIRL of the DEVIL HOLL. Song, Miss M. Jones. Pas de deux, Madame Torning and Mr. Chambers. To conclude with, the serious Pantomime of DON JUAN; or, THE LIBERTINE DESTROYED.

MR. J. LAZAR, Manager.

Vivat Regina.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1843.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

MR. MOREHEAD'S PAMPHLET.

The pamphlet just put forth by our intelligent fellow-citizen, Mr. R. A. A. Morehead, on the subject so much discussed of late in our own columns, the expediency of a law for limiting the rate of interest on money, has only one prominent fault—it is "a day after the fair." Had it appeared a few weeks sooner, before Mr. Wentworth's bill came to a second reading, we have no doubt it would have been serviceable to what we consider the *good* cause—the cause of free trade in the borrowing and lending of money. But though it comes too late for the immediate object upon which our own humble exertions have been bestowed, we nevertheless greet it with a cordial welcome, believing as we do that it will tend to diffuse correct information and sound principles on the subject of which it treats, and so prepare the way for a more enlightened resistance of any future attempts at erroneous legislation.

The leading principle in Mr. Morehead's thesis is thus stated in clear and precise terms:—

The capitalist who lends his money at interest does so for the avowed and obvious purpose of benefiting himself. The individual who agrees to pay a certain annual sum for the use of a certain portion of capital, enters into this arrangement as manifestly with a view to his own advantage. In other words, each party so arranges as to *receive* that which he wants more than that which he *gives*, or stipulates to give. It is quite evident then, that money-lending and money-borrowing naturally take their places in that numerous class of operations consisting of exchanges made between individuals, entered into by each party with a view to benefit himself or make a profit.

So long as transactions of this character are fairly carried on, it will, I believe, be admitted, that at *all* events, they are perfectly allowable. Each individual, it will be acknowledged, is justified in endeavouring to receive as much, and to give as little as possible, so long as he makes use of no fraud or misrepresentation in order to obtain an advantage over another; and any interference between man and man in such arrangements is clearly, as lately remarked by a reverend member of Council, an infringement on the natural liberty of one or both parties to any exchange or bargain.

He then proceeds to examine the arguments which have been lately adduced in favour of enacting a law for forcibly lowering the rate of interest charged in this colony; the principal of which, as selected by our author, are:—

1. That such a law would be of great benefit to borrowers of money. He meets this by the counter-proposition, that it would prove equally detrimental to money-lenders; justly arguing, that the simple circumstance that a particular proceeding would be beneficial to one party, by no means proves its justice, as otherwise highway-robbery would be defensible. And on the same ground, it would be reasonable to pass a law for forcibly *raising* the rate of interest, since this, if operative, would be a benefit to the money-lender.

2ndly. That the rate charged and received here is higher than at home. This, he says, is a fact, but not an argument. The money-lender in Britain accepts low interest simply because the borrower will give him no more; and his only reason for sending his capital to this country is, because the colonial borrower *will* give him more. A proper mercantile transaction surely.

3rdly. That the rates of interest at present charged exceed the ordinary rate of profit realised in any industrial pursuit carried on in the colony. Mr. M. does not admit the truth of this statement; but even supposing it to be correct, he maintains that no just reason can be drawn from it for compelling the possessor of capital to receive less for the use of it than the borrower is willing to pay.

4thly. That New South Wales borrowers are incapable of judging of their own interests, and therefore require to be protected against their own eagerness to acquire money on any terms. This fantastical argument is justly deemed by our author to be worthy, not so much of refutation as of ridicule: and he ridicules it well.

5thly. That money is of much more value now than it was two or three years ago: the individual who received £100 then, received what would have purchased a much smaller amount of almost any article than it will now enable him to procure. This argument, it is urged, not only justifies a breach of covenant as regards interest, but goes the length of implying that the individual who received a loan some years ago, is not now entitled to more than a *certain portion of the principal which he then lent.*

With reference to the unfeeling vituperation which has been levelled against the British capitalists who have lent their money to the colonists, Mr. Morehead observes—

We have had pictures drawn of the money-lender in this colony which would lead to the supposition that he alone possessed all the comforts and the luxuries of life, and that the members of the Borrowocracy are a miserable and depressed race. How far is this from being a correct representation of the state of matters here? The chariots* which rush along our streets belong, in many cases, to men known to be profoundly in debt. In this antipodal region it is not Dives who wears purple, and guzzles the richest food and the finest liquors. Here, as lately remarked by Mr. Windeyer, with his usual force and point, it is not the debtor, in very many cases, who is the real object of pity, but the creditor. Yet all the public feeling seems to be lavished on the former. Sympathy with the latter is not to be named or thought of. In hinting at the hardness of his fate occasionally, I believe I shall be reckoned as heterodox as the Scotch divine, who after having, it was thought, prayed for every imaginable being worth praying for, made a fresh start and said, "And noo, my brethren, let us pray for the Deil; there's naebody prays for the puir Deil."

The foregoing observations may at first sight appear in bad taste, or to show bad feeling; they are introduced, however, as leading naturally to a consideration which has been hitherto little regarded. Who are they whom it is proposed, and desired by many, to deprive of a portion of the just returns from their property? They constitute a class of people, in every respect, at least as estimable as those who wish to do them this wrong. Many of the partners of Australian Joint Stock Companies have earned the money by which they have acquired their shares by the exercise of persevering industry. Some of them are females, some men in the vale of years, who perhaps require every shilling of their incomes; at all events it is to be presumed that none of them intend, nor are they on any just grounds called on, to give away any portion of their means, unless to those whom they select as objects for their charity. Is, then, the individual who is intrusted with the investment of the funds of these people, justified in otherwise disposing of them than in the manner, in so far as he can judge, which will with safety yield the largest return?

The pamphlet concludes by telling us, that its author proposes to discuss, on a future occasion, "the question of whether it is advisable, with a view to the benefit of the shareholders, that the rate of interest charged by the Banks and other moneyed institutions, should be lowered; and also, whether such a step would be beneficial to the colony at large, under the present circumstances." The author intends, further, in discussing this last question, "to make some observations on the causes of the present widely spread embarrassment."

Such is a rapid outline of Mr. Morehead's pamphlet—a plain, unpretending, but at the same time a cogent and business-like examination of the chief arguments advanced in favour of Mr. Wentworth's rejected bill. For the reason already stated, we hope it may be extensively read and maturely digested.

* "It will, by the way, interest Mr. Henson, to learn that aerial carriages, that is, carriages driven by wind-bills, have been in use for many years in this colony."

CITY ELECTION.

To show the apathy of the great body of the citizens respecting the City Council, we would remark, that, although the election of a Councillor for Cook Ward takes place to-day, no person has been announced as a candidate; and in Gipps Ward, where there are two vacancies, there are only two candidates. It is perfectly useless for citizens who do not exercise their right to vote for persons to represent them in the City Council, to grumble at the proceedings of that body. We always expected that the first visit of the tax-gatherer would arouse the citizens and make them alive to the importance of their duty as members of the Corporation; but it appears that something else is required, and we would suggest, that every person who does not vote should be compelled to pay double rates.

ENGLISH NEWS.

There had been an English arrival at Launceston to the 20th June. We have received no papers, and the only information we have been able to ascertain is, as will be perceived by the following Circular, that there had been a considerable advance in the price of wool.

LIVERPOOL WOOL SALES.

9th June, 1843.

The public sales of wool held here this day were very numerously attended. The Australian wools were of a very superior description, and in better condition and more free of burrs and other impurities, than for several years past, throughout there was an animated competition, and the result is an advance of 1½d. per lb. on the last sale.

The low wools consisted chiefly of East India wools of a superior class, and middling to good qualities, late arrivals. The market is very low of these wools, and in addition to their being in good request for the home trade, there was also a brisk demand for exportation, and one-third was taken for these channels. The whole of the East India sold readily at an advance of ½d. per lb. on the last public sales in April, since which period, the transactions in this article have been unimportant, owing to the very reduced stocks. Most of the other low wools were withdrawn.

HUGHES AND RONALD.

EXPORTS.

We confidently anticipate that the Exports of the present year will exhibit a very considerable increase on those of previous years. The eight ships now loading in our port for London, though some of them have only just commenced taking in cargo, have already received the following quantities of colonial produce:—Wool, 650 bales; Beef, 951 tierces; Tongues, 2 casks; Tallow, 376 casks, and 18 tons; Hides, 3,849, and 10 tons; Bones, 6,000; Hoofs, 10,000, and 2 casks; Horns, 21,400, and 3 casks; Sheepskins, 4 bales; Treenails, 20,000; Bark, 80 bags; Cedar, 30 tons; Gum, 62 casks 5 cases; Sperm and Black Oil, 313½ tuns, and 91 casks.

The fourth page of this morning's *Herald* contains: Legislative Council—Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day. Port Phillip Extracts—The Town Council; Permanent Hospital; Arrival of the Bishop; Labourers; Salting Establishment; and Land Sale. Van Diemen's Land Extracts—Clarence Plains; Ordination; Port Arthur; The Lieutenant-Governor; Improvements in the Domain; and Hobart Town Markets. English Extracts—Three Reasons for Systematic Colonization; and the Mexican Press. Notices from Friday's *Government Gazette*.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

Friday.

Before Sir James Dowling,

THE BARQUE "ISABELLA ANNA," F. W. F. THOMPSON, MASTER.

In the above matter His Honor pronounced the following decision:

On the 29th of last month it was moved that A. B. Smith, merchant, of Sydney, do pay unto the Marshal of this Court, certain fees amounting to £17 16s., for keeping possession of the *Isabella Anna*, arrested under a warrant, in an action commenced on a bottomry bond at the suit of the said Smith, which he had declined to pay, on the ground that they were not lawfully demandable. The Court took time to advise on the claim.

The judicial decision of a question of this kind is never free from embarrassment. In the present instance the Court has to struggle with the inveteracy of a seemingly stringent rule, which is *prima facie* opposed to the suggestions of conscience. I could have wished that the question thus propounded had not been raised, but having been forced on the Court, and solemnly and ably argued on both sides, I cannot shrink from its determination. Should, however, my judgment be deemed unsatisfactory by the party to whom it is adverse, I have the satisfaction to know that any error into which I have fallen may be corrected by a summary application to the High Court of Admiralty in England.

Quoting the language of Lord Stowell in "the *Rensberg*," 6 Robinson, 145, (a case somewhat analogous in its nature, being a claim of fees by the Marshal), "I trust I need not profess to bring to this discussion, at least the disposition which ought to meet it; an anxiety to attend, on the one hand, to those considerations of public utility, in which the real honour of the Court is so deeply involved, (for it can have no honour independent of its subservience to public utility), and on the other hand, to those sentiments of a liberal, and even kind justice, which it is bound to feel towards those immediately employed in exercising its functions. It would be a gross dishonesty to lose sight of the public utility, from an undue partiality to individuals; but it would be a dishonesty not less base, nor less detestable in the motive, to sacrifice rights which the Court is bound to protect, to any pursuit of an unjust and therefore transient popularity."

In the consideration of this case, I have endeavoured to frame my judgment by the standard of judicial morality thus expounded.

The facts disclosed by the affidavits on both sides, and on which the question arises, appear to be these: The Marshal states, that on the 1st June, 1843, a warrant was issued under the seal of the Court, addressed to him, authorising him to arrest the vessel and *keep possession* of the same to answer the plaintiff Smith in a suit of bottomry, and that he executed the warrant, and kept possession of the vessel until the 28th August, 1843, when the ship was sold under a decree of the Court for seamen's wages, and that there is now due to him for keeping possession of the vessel in this cause the sum of £17 16s., being for 89 days at 4s. per day, during which time the ship remained in his custody. In the affidavit on the other side, these facts are not contradicted; but it is sworn, that previous to the issuing of the plaintiff's warrant, the vessel had been arrested by the Marshal upon four other warrants, in four other actions, and that the vessel remained in the Marshal's possession under them until the 28th August, when the ship was sold, as stated by the Marshal, for seamen's wages, in one or more of those suits, and that the Marshal had charged in three of those suits the sum of £17 16s. for keeping possession of the vessel from the 27th May to 28th August, 1843, being for 94 days at 4s. per day, amounting to £56 8s., which sum had been deducted and detained by the Marshal out of the proceeds of the sale of the vessel for keeping possession, and that the 89 days for which the Marshal now sought to charge the plaintiff for keeping possession in his suit, were included in the foresaid period.

The simple question is, whether the Marshal, having in fact kept possession of the vessel at the suit of the plaintiff, be entitled by law to demand possession money, although he may have been in possession before and at the same time at the suit of other claimants, and has employed but one man to keep possession under divers warrants. It is not predicated on the part of the Marshal, that he employed a keeper specially for the purpose of retaining possession at the instance of this plaintiff—nor that he incurred any great or unusual risk: and I take it to have been conceded, that but one keeper was employed to keep possession under all the writs. It was broadly contended, however, that if even there were one hundred suits against the same ship, he was entitled to demand possession money in each and every one, though but a single keeper had been employed under all, and this even though the suits were unfruitful of assets to satisfy the different claims.

Prima facie such a claim would seem to be inequitable, and repugnant to the principle of a *quantum meruit, pro opere et labore*; but the question is, whether by the law as it at present stands, the Marshal is not in strictness entitled to demand possession money in every case in which a warrant of possession has been issued, without regard to the amount of expense, whether great or small, to which he may have been put for the responsibility of holding possession to satisfy the claims of each suitor. On the part of the plaintiff it was admitted that if the law be so, the Court has no right to deprive the Marshal of a legal right, and has no power to modify the scale of fees to suit the exigency of every particular case. If it be conceded that the Court has no power to increase the fees of its officers, however inadequate they may be in some instances, it must be taken as a corollary that it has none to diminish them, when sanctioned by law.

It may be considered as fortunate for the suitors, as it certainly is satisfactory to the Judge of this Court, that questions of this nature do not depend upon mere judicial discretion. A door is closed by Parliament against the possibility of any abuse of the power of enforcing unrighteous fees. Historically it is well known, that in former times oppressive abuses prevailed in some of the Vice Admiralty Courts abroad in the exaction of grinding fees, and in the committing of other delinquencies amounting to a denial of justice. These crying evils were at length taken in hand by Parliament, and by the statute 2 William IV., c. 51, legal provision was made to regulate the practice to be observed, and the fees to be taken in the Courts of Vice Admiralty, by the Judges, officers, and practitioners therein. By that Act His Majesty was empowered, with the advice of his Privy Council, to make regulations and establish fees in the Vice Admiralty Courts, and it was enacted that the several fees so to be established, and no other, should from and after the making and establishing thereof, be demanded, received, and taken. Accordingly, in pursuance of this Act, by an order in Council of the 23rd June, 1832, founded upon a memorial from the Lords' Commissioners of the Admiralty, a scale of fees was established to be taken in the Vice Admiralty Courts abroad. A copy of the Act in question, of the order in Council, of the table of fees, and of the regulations of practice to be observed, had been duly transmitted hither by the Lords of the Admiralty, "desiring and directing that the Judge, officers, and practitioners of this Court should be governed by the same accordingly."

The reasonableness of the scale of fees thus established must be taken to have been under careful review and grave consideration before approval. No discretion seems to have been left to the Judge to modify the amount, either by way of increase or of diminution. The Court, it would appear, is bound *per fas et nefas* to abide by the scale thus ordained. It is true, that by the 5th section of the Act, if any person shall feel himself aggrieved by the charges made by any of the officers or practitioners of the Court, and the allowance thereof by the Court, by reason that such charges are not warranted by the tables thereinbefore mentioned, it shall be lawful for such person or his agent, by summary application to the High Court of Admiralty, to have the said charges taxed by the authority thereof.

The true point, therefore, for the Court's determination is, whether the charge in question *is warranted by the tables of fees*, which have been transmitted for the government of the Court.

In the table of fees prescribed to be taken by "the Marshal," is the following item:—

"For keeping possession of a vessel and cargo jointly, or either of them singly, when the same are not under the responsible charge and custody of the officers of the Customs, for each day in which they remain in the Marshal's charge, 4s."

This vessel, it appears, was not under the responsible charge and custody of the officers of the Customs. It is not denied that this plaintiff took out a warrant, and delivered it to the Marshal, authorising him to keep possession of the vessel to answer his suit on the bottomry bond; nor is it denied that the Marshal kept possession for the number of days in question, under and by virtue of that warrant, until the vessel was sold in other suits for seamen's wages. But it is contended that as he had contemporaneous possession in those other suits, and had but one man to hold possession in all, therefore the plaintiff in this suit ought not to be charged possession money. If the scale of fees sanctioned by Parliament had made any provision for a case of this description, and declared that where there were more suits than one pending, the marshal should not be allowed to charge possession money in more than one, I should have had no difficulty, and would have readily yielded to the seeming unrighteousness of the cumulative profit of the transaction to the Marshal, without obvious consideration in work and labour.

As however the scale has made no such provision, it seems to me that I have no power to divest the Marshal of a right conferred upon him in terms by law, and that I am not at liberty to go into the question of a *quantum meruit*, or to apportion the charges of keeping possession amongst the different parties who have sued out warrants.

If I were to be guided by the accidental circumstance of there being more suits than one, a wide field of enquiry would be opened in every case, which might lead to uncertainty and difficulty in calculation. There is nothing unreasonable or repugnant in holding that each case must stand upon its own merits. Whilst on the other hand, if the claims of several distinct suitors were thrown into *hotch pot*, inexplicable confusion might ensue in apportioning the Marshal's fees. It is not disputed that if the present plaintiff were the only claimant against the ship, and possession were kept under his warrant *alone*, he would be bound to pay the possession money. Does then the chance circumstances of there being more claimants who have also sued out warrants of possession, release him from his individual liability for setting the Marshal in motion? No question has been raised that he is liable for the other official fees payable to the Marshal, no matter how many other suits may have been commenced by different claimants against the same vessel. The value of his work and labour performed in earning those fees, it is admitted, could not enter into the question of his right to receive them. It may be, that the Marshal did not feel the necessity of putting in a separate keeper for each and every suitor; but that is a matter for his discretion. That would not diminish his responsibility for the safe keeping of the vessel, to answer the plaintiff's demand. The true consideration for the charge of possession money, I take to be, the Marshal's responsibility for the safe custody of the property whilst under the protection of the Court, and not the amount of cost to which he may be actually put in keeping possession. It cannot be expected that he shall personally perform the duty of keeping possession, as it is incompatible with his obligation to attend this Court during its sittings. There can be little doubt that in the case of any loss or damage sustained by a vessel whilst in his charge, he must be prepared to show that it did not arise from his default, or those employed by him. (The *Hoop*. 4 Rob. 145.) In some cases (as in this) it may happen, that the possession money will be a source of considerable profit to the Marshal; but in others (as it has come to the judicial knowledge of the Court) the scale of fees ordained by Parliament for keeping possession in one suit, is not sufficient to remunerate the Marshal, having reference to the price of wages in this colony. It is notorious that the Marshal has to make advances himself and incur expenses in the discharge of his duty long before he is reimbursed. These are considerations to be borne in mind, when topics are addressed to the equity of the Court.

It may be that the apparently large profits which, in this instance, the Marshal will have made, in comparison with his actual responsibility, or his actual work and labour, are somewhat awakening, nay startling; but these topics are certainly not decisive: for it might happen, in other cases, that his duties and his responsibilities would not be overpaid. In the present case, my mind, however, is not free from a strong impression adverse to the claim; but as no provision has been made in the scale of fees by which the Court is to be governed, making any exception where there are several writs of possession, at the suit of different claimants, against the same vessel, I do not feel myself authorised to disallow the claim.

At first sight the Court was struck with the seeming analogy between this case and that of a *detainer* lodged in the Sheriff's Office in common law proceedings. But the analogy fails. Here the suit could not go on unless the Court had possession of the res, and the writ of possession executed, but not so in the case of a detainer lodged with the Sheriff against a defendant.

Here the Marshal, by virtue of the warrant, is bound to take and keep possession until the end of the suit, or until the res is liberated on bail to the action. In practice it might be convenient to apportion the expense of keeping possession amongst the different suitors, or to treat subsequent writs of possession as mere detainers, but such a rule I apprehend, could not be adopted without interfering with the principle of jurisdiction on which the Admiralty proceeds against a vessel in specie.

It appears to me, that I am bound to hold, upon the fair construction of the scale of fees laid down by Parliamentary authority, that the Marshal is entitled to demand 4s. per diem in each and every suit in which he has kept possession under different warrants.

If this construction be unsatisfactory to the party affected by it, he will have an opportunity of making a summary application under 2 W. IV. c. 51. s. 5. to the High Court of Admiralty to have the Marshal's charges taxed.

In the mean time the Court orders and adjudges that Mr. A. B. Smith do pay into the Registry of this Court, within fourteen days from this date, the fees demanded by the Marshal, there to remain, and if within fourteen days after the payment thereof he shall give notice of his intention to apply summarily to the High Court of Admiralty in England to have the Marshal's charges taxed, and in case of such notice the amount to remain in Court until the determination of such application shall be made known.

The Court sympathises with the plaintiff in the unfruitfulness of his suit, the value of the vessel being absorbed by the amount of seamen's wages, arising doubtless from the frightful depreciation in the value of this species of property: but on a question of right, the Court cannot bend to circumstances over which it has no control.

The like decision must be pronounced by the Court, and a similar order made in the other case of Sheppard *v.* the *Isabella Anna*, in which the same question arose.

The order in each case, it must be understood, however, is made without costs.

SUPREME COURT.—Criminal Side.

Saturday.

Before His Honor Mr. Justice Burton and the following Jurors: James Milsom, foreman, John M'Manus, Robert Gerald Moffatt, John M'Donald, Robert M'Intosh, William Marshall, William Moore, Charles Martyn, Robert Morris, Hugh M'Roberts, Jeremiah M'Crohon, and Lewis Morgan.

ARSON.

David Reid Shearer, late of Sydney, chemist, was indicted for having, on the 12th September last, set fire to a certain dwelling house and shop in Pitt-street, then occupied by him. The indictment contained eight counts, by which the offence was variously charged as the setting fire to a dwelling-house, a certain Aboriginal native being therein; as the setting fire to the same dwelling-house with intent to injure one William Moffit, the owner thereof; and as the commission of a similar crime with intent to defraud David Jones, the Chairman of the Mutual Assurance Association.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Counsel for the prosecution, Messrs. Foster and Windeyer. R. Johnson, Attorney. For the defence, Messrs. Therry, Broadhurst, and Michie. John Dillon, Attorney.

Mr. Therry submitted at the outset, that the Counsel for the prosecution must be called upon, before proceeding with their case, to make a selection as to which count they would proceed under. The indictment was framed under the second and third section of the Act 1st Victoria, chap. 87, by the first of which sections, the setting fire to a dwelling-house, any person being therein, was declared a crime punishable by death; while by the latter section the commission of such a crime, with the intent of defrauding another, subjected the person committing the same to transportation for life, or for any shorter period that the Court should award, not being less than the term of fifteen years. The offences thus charged were perfectly distinct; and the nature of the punishment allotted to these offences was equally so; and it was, consequently, imperative that such an election should be made, in order that the prisoner might not be embarrassed in his defence.

Messrs. Broadhurst and Michie followed on the same side.

His Honor was of opinion, that it was not necessary in the present case to call upon the prosecutor to make such an election: for although the several counts of the indictment involved different degrees of punishment, no embarrassment in defence would thereby be created against the prisoner, only one act of felony being charged. His case was in this respect precisely analogous to one of murder, in which, under the recent statutes, a person, although indicted for this, the greatest of all offences, might be found guilty of a common assault, and punished accordingly.

Mr. Foster then opened the case for the prosecution, by stating the circumstances of the charge, and recapitulating the principal features of the evidence, which, according to his instructions, he should be able to lay before the Jury. He then called

Edward Hancock, the Actuary of the Mutual Insurance Association, who proved that the prisoner held a policy of insurance in the Association, upon his stock-in-trade and personal effects, to the amount of £1000.

George Jilks, the agent for Mr. Moffit, proved that the premises formerly occupied by the prisoner, at the corner of Pitt and Bathurst streets, were his (Mr. Moffit's) property, and that the prisoner paid rent for such premises to the witness, in his capacity as agent for the landlord. He also proved that the prisoner, who formerly resided on the premises in question, had, about a week before the occurrence, removed his family, and carried away the whole of the household furniture.

The authority of Mr. Jones, as Chairman of the Association, was proved in the usual way, the testimony of the attesting witness, and of a clerk in the Registry Office, by whom the memorial was produced.

Jane Burns, was a female servant in the family of the prisoner, and had been so at the time of his residence in Pitt-street; some time before the fire the prisoner removed his family to a new dwelling at Miller's Point, the house in Pitt-street being too small for them; she knew a black man who was usually about the premises of the prisoner, and was generally known by the name of Tommy; she never heard him called by any other name. On the night of the fire the prisoner arrived at his house, at Miller's Point, about eleven o'clock, of which fact she was made aware by the striking of the ships' bells. The witness was aware also that the prisoner since the removal of his family had used the upper rooms of the house as a kind of warehouse for depositing the various articles of stock in which he dealt.

James Ezekiel Elliott, was acquainted with the prisoner previous to the time of the fire, and knew that he used to sleep at another residence of his at Miller's Point. Witness also knew an aboriginal native who was generally left in charge at night of the prisoner's shop and premises. The name of the man was Tommy; but he was sometimes called Sheriden, and would answer to either names.

Mary Henry, residing at Mr. Bremer's, next door to the premises of the prisoner, remembered the night of the fire upon the latter premises. Between the hours of twelve and one o'clock A.M., on the occasion in question, she smelt a great deal of smoke, and on going out in the back, she heard the black man crying out murder, and exclaiming the doctor had set the place on fire. Witness then went and called up Mr. Williamson, who also resided at Mr. Bremer's; about ten minutes past eleven that evening, she saw the prisoner in his own yard; and this, as near as she could remember, was somewhere about an hour before she heard the first alarm of fire; her reason for being so positive as to the time was, that she had just before referred to a watch in consequence of having to put her mistress's child, which was ill, into a warm bath.

James Williamson; had gone to the premises upon being alarmed by the last witness, on the morning in question; he had found the back door open, and the black man was either standing in the door-way or very near the spot, on entering, he found fire in a small cupboard just beneath the stairs, and he had also perceived fire in the stairs themselves, but he could not state positively whether it was the stairs which were burning, or any inflammable substance which might be strewed over them; he was disposed to think however that it was the former; he had sent the black man for water in order to extinguish the flames, and had made use of the water so procured for that purpose, extinguishing as he believed the whole of such fire before anybody else came; but there might have been some fire on the stairs which the witness did not see, and there might also have been fire in the upper room, as witness was almost prevented from entering on account of the smoke.

Thomas Bown, one of the firemen of the Mutual Insurance Association, produced a model of the premises in question, which he had made under the orders of the Board of Directors of that institution, showing the extent and formation of the premises, and the disposition of the various articles of an inflammable nature which were found there. In the closet below the stairs, was a jar of turpentine and water, with a quantity of tow steeping in it, and surrounded by a large quantity of dirty rags and other things of a similar nature. Along the stairs was a train of tow saturated with turpentine, communicating both with the room above, and the cupboard below; the latter by means of an overhanging piece which came within a short distance of the turpentine before alluded to, within the upper room was several jars of turpentine, and the floor was strewed with cotton saturated with turpentine, and plentifully sprinkled with Venice turpentine, and other inflammable substances, and even with small portions of gunpowder; in one part of the room were some bags of senna, which had taken fire from their near vicinity to the cotton alluded to; and a case of turpentine was standing there with its head knocked off and steam coming out of its top, occasioned by the heat to which it had been subjected. On cross-examination, the witness admitted that he had found a cask of whitening, and other articles having a tendency to check combustion, interspersed with the more inflammable materials.

Henry Robertson, surveyor and architect, who had been upon the premises in question about the same time as the last witness, corroborated his testimony in all the principal points.

Alexander M'Leod, jeweller, of Bathurst-street, heard the first alarm of fire at about a quarter past twelve; and on going to the premises saw the upper stories on fire, not in a *blaze*, but in a red heat like embers.

Jeremiah Higgins, Inspector of Police, had arrived at the premises very soon after the alarm was given, and found the black man Sheriden actively employed in carrying water to extinguish the fire, in doing which he had by some means or other been cut in the forehead, and was bleeding profusely.

Joseph Ward, was going home from the Theatre on the night previous to the fire, and saw the prisoner at his own gate at about twenty-five minutes to twelve. Witness spoke to the latter, who said he was taking a look at his premises before going home, and walked to some distance with witness, after which he returned in the same direction.

James Coast and Thomas Wedder, firemen, were called to prove that nothing had been removed from the premises from the night of the fire to the time when Dr. Welsh called the next day for the purpose of valuing the stock.

Robert Welch, surgeon and chemist, had examined the premises and stock on the day after the fire, and from the brief estimate which he made as to the value of the latter, he should say that such value did not exceed £400, to which might be added about £50 more for the globes in the windows of the shop. Witness was also a Director in the Mutual Insurance Association.

Henry Hollinshed, was an amateur chemist, and although he had not studied that science in any University, had practised it for nearly twenty years. He had examined the premises on the morning *after* the fire, and found ample materials by which combustion might have been made to take place an hour after the person occasioning it had quitted the premises. From the manner in which the various inflammable articles were disposed, he should say it was quite impossible that they could have been so placed by accident. Witness was a Director of the Mutual Insurance Association.

The Policy of Insurance and the receipt for its renewal were then put in and read, and the case for the prosecution was closed.

Mr. Therry submitted that there was no case to go to the Jury, inasmuch as no evidence had been adduced to show that there had been an actual burning of any portion of the premises, which was absolutely necessary to constitute the crime of arson, and in support of this he cited two cases in which the want of this kind of proof had been fatal to the charge: for although some wood in these cases had been found burnt, the extent to which it was so burnt and the time of its burning, were neither of them ascertained.

Messrs. Broadhurst and Michie followed on the same side.

His Honor decided that these cases were not entirely applicable to the present charge, as there was direct evidence of a portion of the stairs having been seen on fire, and it would be for the Jury to determine upon this fact.

Mr. Therry then submitted, that the right of Mr. Jones to appear in this case, as the Chairman of the Mutual Assurance Association had not been established, as the Act under which that Association was incorporated could not come into operation until it had been properly proclaimed in the *Government Gazette*, and there was no evidence of any such proclamation.

His Honor, after some further argument, consented to reserve the point until reference could be made to the *Government Gazette*.

Mr. Therry then addressed the Jury in a long and eloquent speech on behalf of the prisoner, commenting upon the evidence which had been adduced on the other side, and contending that such evidence was to be received with much caution, as the connection of the witnesses with the Mutual Insurance Association, and their natural anxiety to promote what they imagined to be the interests of that institution, was likely to lead them into an insensible bias against the prisoner. He pointed out also to the Jury, that it would be necessary for them, before finding the prisoner guilty, to be absolutely convinced that there was an actual burning of some portion of the premises, and not merely of any inflammable materials which might be strewed about: for if there was no such burning they would be compelled to acquit him, whatever might be their opinion as to the degree of moral culpability which he had displayed. He should be able however to show, that the prisoner had been placed in those unfortunate circumstances from his own carelessness, in leaving those materials strewed about the house without any precaution, and that his previous character had been unblemished.

A number of witnesses were then called, who proved that the prisoner had always borne a good character; but that he was very careless in the arrangement of his stock, and was very apt to leave it scattered about in the manner described by the witnesses for the prosecution. It was further proved that the premises had been in a similar condition for some time past; and with reference to the stock on such premises, it was stated, by the evidence of a person named Randall, that an inventory was made by him, which upon being subsequently appraised by Mr. Norrie, showed the value of that stock to be upwards of £1100.

The evidence of Ward, who had appeared for the prosecution, was also contradicted as to the time of the prisoner's arrival at home; for, by the evidence of Randall, it appeared that the prisoner was at Miller's Point before eleven.

Mr. Foster replied at some length, contending that the evidence which had been brought forward in support of the charge, was by no means of the invidious character suggested by the learned Counsel for the defence; for although it was true that most of the witnesses were connected with the Mutual Insurance Association, they had evinced a disposition to show forth every circumstance calculated to benefit the prisoner. The arguments as to the necessity of having an actual burning of some portion of the premises, supported as they were by the cases quoted on the other side, must fall to the ground, as the fact of such fire having been seen, was distinctly spoken of by the witnesses. The learned gentleman also recapitulated the evidence which had been brought forward, and commented with considerable force upon the leading features of the case.

In putting the case to the Jury, his Honor remarked, that although the attention of the Jury had been already largely drawn on by the great length of time which had been occupied in hearing the case for and against the prisoner, yet it would be necessary for him to detain them for some time longer, in order that he might bring the case before them as it had come out in evidence. This was the more necessary, because the question was one of great importance to the public, and one which was of a most serious nature in regard to the person at the bar, as even if he were acquitted it must be imagined that his future prospects were likely to be seriously hurt, by his being called on to answer such a charge as that for which he was now on his trial. If found guilty on either of the first two counts he was liable to capital punishment; but if on the others, which charged the offence as committed with intent to defraud Mr. Moffit, the landlord of the premises, or the Mutual Insurance Company, the offence might be punished in a less degree; but as to the amount of punishment that was not before the Jury, they were to decide according to the evidence, whether there had been an actual burning, as if there had not been, they must acquit the prisoner. A case had been cited for the defence, in which no evidence of an actual burning was given, in consequence of which the prisoner then on trial was acquitted; but in the case at present before the Court, it was in evidence from several witnesses that there had been an actual burning, and therefore the case referred to did not apply. His Honor here pointed out those parts of the evidence which proved that there had been an actual burning, particularly the facts deposed to by Williamson, Bown the fireman, and Mr. Robertson the architect. The most important point for the consideration of the Jury was, to determine whether the burning had been the result of accident or design; if accidental, they must acquit him; and even if they were of opinion that it was the result of design, unless they were authorised by the evidence before them to say that the prisoner was a party to that design, he must be acquitted. There was another point which had not been touched, but which it would be necessary for the Jury to direct their attention to, viz:—If the combustion was spontaneous or not—if spontaneous, the prisoner was entitled to their verdict; as although he might be very blameable in a moral point of view, for not exercising due care in placing the articles on his premises in such a way as to prevent, as far as possible, their spontaneous combustion; yet, unless he did so with a criminal intent, he must be acquitted. With respect to spontaneous combustion, he deemed it his duty to remind the Jury, that it was generally, not a sudden burst of flame such as was sworn to have taken place in the case before the Court, but was in general gradual, smouldering for hours, and showing by the emission of heat and smoke, that there was a tendency to ignite. But even if they should be of opinion that the ignition was the result of spontaneous combustion, it was a very strange circumstance that the ignition had taken place in two different parts of the premises at nearly the same instant of time. There was still another point in which it became the duty of the Jury to view the case, and that was, whether or not some person by going into the upper room when discovered to be on fire, and endeavouring to extinguish the conflagration, might not have kicked some of the ignited matter from the room on to the stairs, and so innocently caused the flames which had been seen there, and which had been regarded as so suspicious by the prosecution. If the light had been thrown on any inflammable matter lying on the stairs, with the intention of setting fire to the premises, there was design; but still the prisoner must be acquitted, unless the Jury were convinced by the evidence that he was the person who had done so for that purpose. In this part of the case, it was of the utmost importance for the Jury to consider whether the inflammable materials had been placed, as deposed to, by design, or had they been in the same place, purely by neglect and a want of due precaution on the part of the person in possession of the premises, without any felonious intent. His Honor then remarked, that in such cases it was no unusual thing for the evidence of witnesses to be impugned merely because they were like Bow-street officers on the outlook; and what might pass unnoticed by the commonalty, would particularly attract the notice of the former, and in many cases had been very beneficial in tracing offences to their real source. It was the duty of the Jury seriously to weigh the evidence of such witnesses as were thus thrown open to suspicion, whether by their employments or other circumstances. His Honor then adverted to the circumstance of Thomas Sheriden, an aborigine, being on the premises, and left the Jury to consider whether he might not have been the party who had caused the ignition; at the same time, reminding them that there was no evidence to show that he had any motive for doing so; but if Juries were compelled to find motives for every act, it would be impossible in many very important cases, to come to conscientious conclusions. His Honor presented to the Jury a summary of the evidence on the whole of the points above adverted to, as well as on several others of minor importance in regard to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. He then went over the principal evidence as regarded the charge against the prisoner, and stated that the gist of his defence consisted in showing that he was slovenly in his habits as a man of business, and did not take those precautions which a man moving in his sphere as an educated man might be expected to adopt.

The Jury retired for about half an hour, and returned a verdict of not guilty; when a number of persons in the back parts of the Court Room immediately commenced showing symptoms of applause, which soon after became most noisy cheers. After order had been restored, his Honor expressed his regret that his fellow-citizens had so far forgot their duty as to give any manifestation of their feelings in regard to the acquittal or conviction of any one before the Court—the administration of justice was of too sacred a character to warrant either the applause or the censure of those who were present when its decisions were solemnly announced. If against the opinions of those who heard them, it was their duty to quietly hear what was announced, and if on the other hand the verdict was such as their feelings were gratified by, then they ought to follow the same course,—as independent of a gross contempt of Court, and it was un-English and calculated to bring disgrace on the community where it occurred. Besides, if allowed, it was as likely to be injurious to a prisoner who was convicted as one who was acquitted. If any of the persons who had so far forgot themselves as to make the noise in Court he had been adverting to, were brought before him, he would certainly subject them to such punishment as would prove a warning to others from following their example.

The prisoner was then ordered to be discharged, and the Court adjourned at a quarter to eleven, P.M.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

Saturday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Henry Terry Sheldon, a second adjourned meeting: Fitchett and Strong, £2 5s. 11d.; J. P. Thomson and Co, £3 17s.; Sydney Banking Company, £3591 15s.; J. Kenyon, senior, £100 17s.; the Bank of Australia, £352; R. J. Want, £101 4s. 1d.; Union Assurance Company, £279 12s.; the Australasian Marine Assurance Company, £565 15s. 2d.; G. Hill £139 10s.

In the estate of E. A. Hickey, a special meeting: John Broadwood and Sons, £591 2s.

In the estate of W. Drake and Co, a special meeting: T. and M. Woolley, £10 15s. 3d.; Ramsay, Young, and Co. £40; Cruikshanks, Melville, and Co., £26 10s. 8d.; the Bank of Australasia, £129; James Brown and Co., £1225 0s. 6d.; Ginger and Gibbs, £124 19s. 5d.; R. A. A. Morehead, £3114 16s. 2d.; Freeman, £271 3s. 2d.; Chambers and Holden, £55 7s. 8d. The following Bristol claims were also proved: Edward Hones, £122; J. Downing, £141 12s. 1d.; Edward Cooke, £361 4s.; J. Low and Co., £256 15s. 6d.; Fripp and Co., £610 18s. 1d.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

Charles Robins, special, to decide on an offer of composition, at ten o'clock.

Joseph Hickey Grose, a first meeting, at half-past ten.

John Smith, a first meeting, at eleven.

Robert Tod, a first meeting, at half-past eleven.

Edward Sparke, sen., a first meeting, at one.

George Charles Peate Living, a first meeting, at half-past one.

George Rowley, a special meeting, at two.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

Edward Salamon, a third meeting, at ten o'clock.

Henry John Tudor Shadforth, a third meeting, at half-past ten.

Alfred Skinner, a third meeting, at eleven.

John Newsham, a third meeting, at half-past eleven.

James Adair, a first meeting, at half-past one.

Alexander Elliott, a single meeting, at two.

John Gordon Griffiths, a single meeting, at half-past two.

Daniel Parsons Groves, a single meeting, at three.

John Terry Hughes, an adjourned first meeting, at three.

New Insolvent.—Archibald Mosman, gentleman, North Shore. The surrender of the estate was accepted on an affidavit of his (A. M.'s) insolvency, and he was by an order of the Judge discharged from the custody of the Sheriff.

Meetings of Creditors.—The following is a list of all the meetings fixed up to this date, extracted from the Minute Book of the Chief Clerk, in the Office for Insolvent Estates.—Monday, October 9. Charles Robins, sp.; J. H. Grose, 1; John Smith, 1; Robert Tod, 1; Edward Sparke, sen., 1; George Charles Peate Living, 1; George Rowley, sp. Tuesday 10. Edward Salamon, 3; Henry John T. Shadforth, 3; Alfred Skinner, 3; John Newsham, 3; James Adair, 1; Alexander Elliott, s.; John G. Griffiths, s.; Daniel Parsons Groves, s.; J. T. Hughes, ad. 1. Wednesday 11. F. Omera, s.; Tim. Driscoll, sp. Thursday 12. Daniel Egan, 2; William Carter, at Maitland, s.; Henry T. Harrington, at Maitland, s.; Edmond Doyle, at Maitland, s.; Michael Joshua, ad.; James Smith Norrie, sp. Friday 13. J. H. Potts, 3; R. G. Dunlop and Co., ad. sp; Macdonald and Airth, ad. s.; John Mulvey, s. Saturday 14. A. B. Spark, 2; Henry Francis Thompson, 3; Archibald Elliott, 3; Thomas Joseph Walford, s.; George Louis Poignand, s.; Alfred Hudson, s. Monday 16. Benjamin Hopkins, sp.; James Smith, s.; Robert Tod, 2; Edward Sparke, sen., 2; Stephen Smith, s.; James Moore, s.; John Martin, s. Tuesday 17. Edward James Cory, sp.; W. B. J. Green, at Maitland, 3; John Wedderburn, 3; John Smith, 2; George Charles Pratt Living, 2; Sarah Lowe, 1; Gerald Henry Gibbons, 1. Thursday 19. J. J. Peacock, 1. Friday 20. William Williams, s. Saturday 21. John Archibald Campbell, 3. Monday 23. James Keppie, s.; Frederick Peterson, trading under the name of F. Peterson and Co.; Hannah Bateman, s.; Martin M'Evoy, s.; Honora Anna Jennings, s.; Robert Smith, s. Tuesday 24. William Bradridge, 3; J. H. Grose, 2; Sarah Lowe 2; Lewis Lyons, s.; G. H. Gibbons 2. Wednesday 25. Thomas Cooper, at Maitland, s. Friday 27. John Sparke, 1. Saturday 28. E. H. Hickey, sp.; G. Petit, 1; William Henry Moore, 3; James Delgarno, 1. Monday 30. Underwood and Harris, 3. Tuesday 31. Thomas Inglis, 3. November, [illegible]day 1. James M'Cooey, 3. Tuesday 7. James Adair 2; John Hosking, 1. Thursday 9. J. T. Hughes, ad. 2. Friday 10. Hughes and Hosking, 1; Joseph Walford, sp. Saturday 11. James Anlezark, sp.; Walter Stewart, 1; Forbes and Co., 3. Thursday 16. John Blackwell, 3. Saturday 18. Joseph T. Tindeld, sp. December, Tuesday 5. J. J. Peacock, 2. Thursday 7. John Hosking, 2.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Saturday.

Present—The Warden, Alderman Allen, William Carr, Robert Bourne, David Jones, Thomas Wilford, Felix Wilson, F. W. Unwin, Archibald Little, and Francis Kemble.

The applications for the situation of Treasurer having been submitted to the Council, and a ballot taken, Mr. Moodie was declared the successful candidate.

The certificates from the board appointed to examine the qualifications of the candidates for the surveyorship were then read. Great dissatisfaction was expressed at the vague and unsatisfactory character of these documents, as nothing determinate was certified by them.

The election was proceeded with, and Mr. Burrows received the appointment.

It was expressly stipulated, however, that they should not enter on their duties till further notice, and that their salaries should be payable only half-yearly.

The Warden, Mr. Bourne, and Mr. Unwin were appointed a Committee to examine the premises tendered as offices and to select and furnish the most eligible.

The Warden was authorised to forward a respectful remonstrance to the Governor, in the name of the Council, against the obnoxious clauses of the Act under which the Council is constituted.

The Warden was also authorised to write to the Governor for an advance of £1000 to enable the Council to commence operations.

A Committee was appointed, consisting of the Warden, Messrs. Carr, Allen, and Unwin, to draw up a code of By-Laws for the guidance of the Council.

The Meeting adjourned to Saturday next at three o'clock, to resume their sittings at the offices of the Council.

BOURKE WARD ELECTION.

The election of three candidates for Bourke Ward in the place of Messrs. Hosking, Owen, and Foss, was held on Saturday, in the Court of Requests, before Alderman M'Dermott, and Messrs. Younger and Cobb, assessors.

The whole affair passed off very quietly, not above one-half of the electors of the ward having voted.

The numbers at the close of the poll were

Driver	153
Brown	140
Thurlow	139
Blackman	134
Coyle	104
Williams	84

Mr. Thurlow being the lowest of the first elected candidates, will only hold his office until the 30th instant, when there must be another election.

Previous to declaring the poll, the Alderman, on the part of himself and the Assessors, expressed himself highly pleased at the decorous manner in which the proceedings had been conducted, and on the motion of Messrs. Thurlow and Driver, three cheers were given for the manner in which the Alderman, Assessors, and officers of the Court, had conducted the business of the day.

Commercial Bank.—Mr. J. Atkinson, of Parramatta, and Mr. F. Beddek, of Windsor, have been elected Directors of the Commercial Bank.

New South Wales Magazine.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of the October number of the *New South Wales Magazine*, which, as usual, contains much interesting matter. There is a copper-plate engraving of the Interior of St. James's Church, which gives a good idea of that edifice; but we are sorry that we cannot award praise to the engraver. We shall notice the contents of this Magazine when we have had time to read them.

The "Sydney Herald."—It is not often that this Journal bestows any notice upon Port Phillip, but when the circumstance does occur, we are certain of being in some manner misrepresented by our contemporary.—On the 11th September, an article on Port Phillip appears, where, after displaying good sense in reprimanding the Town Council, he says—"We perceive that a Committee of the Council had been appointed to prepare a petition to the Legislative Council, praying that £10,000 may be granted from the general revenue towards the repair of the streets of Melbourne. Considering the recent formation of the town, we should think that a grant of £1500 or £2000 to be granted subject to the approval of Mr. La Trobe might with justice be granted; but the sum proposed to be asked for is quite out of the question." Now, this is without doubt a very meagre argument not to give it a harsh term. From the recent formation of the town, we think in a common sense view rather deserves a grant, than that it should be withheld. We are not prepared to say what amount of grant the Legislative Council ought to bestow, but if the *Sydney Morning Herald* cannot oppose it with stronger arguments, we think, for the sake of his own reputation, our contemporary might better employ his talents to subjects nearer home.—*Port Phillip Gazette.* [Our southern contemporary must have a very peculiar method of reading, if he imagines that in the extract quoted above, it is argued that there should be no grant to Melbourne, because the town has been recently formed, as the obvious meaning of the words is, that there should be a grant of £1500 or £2000, because the town has been recently formed. Ed. Syd. M. H.]

The postponed Sales from Saturday last (which were to have taken place at Mr. Stubbs's rooms) have been brought forward to this day, when they will positively take place agreeable to the advertisement in this morning's *Herald*. The recommendation to purchasers is so manifestly therein described, that it is superfluous taking up the public time by any repetition.—*Communicated.*

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Sale in George-street.—This day, Mr. Chapman, City Auctioneer, brings to the hammer, on the premises, at eleven o'clock, all that valuable city property corner of George and Essex Streets; subdivided into six lots, three of which comprise the several prosperous establishments of Messrs Dawson, and M'Encroe, and Mrs. Smith, in George-street, the others being lots in Sussex-street. —*Communicated.*

No. 8.—The Member for Durham.—Richard Windeyer is the eldest son of Charles Windeyer, Esq., one of the Police Magistrates of Sydney. He was born in London, on the 10th of August, 1806, and was educated chiefly in France, where he went through the common routine of classical instruction, and afterwards learned Spanish and Italian. He thus imbibed a liking to the Continent, and visited it twice afterwards. During five years of studentship, he assisted Mr. Barrow in the Parliamentary Reports of the Mirror of Parliament, working sufficiently hard to earn, by quantity, from seventeen to twenty-four guineas per week; which was partly spent during the vacations in the Continental trips alluded to, and in visiting different portions of the United Kingdom; and was partly sent to New South Wales, where his father had already emigrated, to lay a foundation for the means of living there as a settler, in case the bar should be too full to give him a fair chance of success. Mr. Windeyer was early connected with the London Press, as French and Spanish translator; and in 1832 wrote a part, and in 1833 nearly the whole of the Politico economical articles of the *Sun* newspaper. About the same period he started in conjunction with Mr. C. Dodd, the Parliamentary Companion, taking as his portion of the labour every thing relating to the House of Commons and its members—a heavy task, as the idea was then new. The book having become an established Annual, he sold his interest in it to Mr. Dodd, on his departure for New South Wales. Mr. Windeyer, in 1832, married Maria, second daughter of William Camfield, Esq., of Burrswood, Kent. He was called to the bar in 1833. About this time he edited one or two professional pamphlets for the law booksellers; and as well for professional improvement as for occupation of his time, undertook, for about a year, the reporting of the Court of Common Pleas for Dowling's practice cases; Mr. Dowling (a younger brother of the Chief Justice,) himself reporting in the King's Bench, and a third barrister undertaking the Court of Exchequer. His manner of discharging this duty brought him into immediate practice, and the tide of success was nearly binding him to England, when intelligence of the murder of Dr. Wardell, and of the intended retirement of Mr. Wentworth, appearing to offer the desired vacancy at the bar of New South Wales, he formed the resolution, and carried it into effect in a few weeks, of forthwith emigrating hither. He landed in Sydney in November, 1835. Mr. Windeyer holds a high rank among the members of his profession in Sydney, being possessed of those peculiar capabilities and tactics which render him anything but a desirable opponent. In politics he has hitherto professed himself an out-and-out Radical; but we are much mistaken if, upon the final division of parties, he will not be found to be one of our staunchest Conservatives. The public await with some anxiety the development of his proposed scheme for a national paper currency, based upon the landed property of the colony.—*Weekly Register.*

Illicit Stills.—On Friday last, owing to information received by Captain Innes, he proceeded, in company with Captain Browne, and Water Police Constable No. 6, to a house on the South Head Road, belonging to Mr. Watt, which had been taken from him the preceding Monday, by Mr. Miller, formerly residing in Erskine-street. No person being found on the premises, a forcible entry was made into one of the out-houses, in which were a cask of molasses, a boiler of warm water ready for meshing, the bottom of a still capable of containing about forty gallons, and a tin worm, the head of the still could not be found. A quantity of coke was also on the premises fit for carrying on the work without smoke. They were taken possession of and brought into Sydney.

Army and Navy.—We have received from a correspondent who signs himself "Vindex," a letter on the subject of promotion in the army, and enclosing two numbers of the *Journal des Débats*, in which a comparison is drawn between the English and French systems. We cannot see what we have to do with the matter, as, however opposed to the English system we might be, it would not be at all likely that the powers that be in England would alter that system. But our correspondent appears to be unaware, that in France every man has to take his chance once in his life at the annual *conscription*; and, if it be his *lot* to go for a soldier, he must go as a private, or he must find a substitute. Many young men of highly respectable connexions enter the army *de bon gré*, knowing that if they conduct themselves properly, and qualify themselves in the mathematical and other studies, they are equally likely to get a commission as the *élèves* of the military colleges. This is far different from the English system, where it is rare to find a man who enlists, in the common course of enlistment, who is capable of being taught to perform the duties of a sergeant. In regard to the mercantile navy and the royal navy of France, the same difference prevails. A *capitaine au long cours*, that is one who has passed such an examination as entitles him to take the command of a vessel of *long voyages*—beyond the coasting trade, holds the same rank as an *enseigne de vaisseau*, about our second lieutenants, and is not unfrequently on application appointed to such office. With respect to the American vessel the *Somers*, the whole account has appeared, with a variety of remarks from leading journals of England and France and America.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

GOULBURN.

A second meeting of the District Council was held here on the 3rd October; Councillors present—W. P. Faithfull, Esq., (Warden); Messrs. Shelley, Macarthur, Styles, Campbell, Murphy, Gore, and Hovell.

Several Rules for regulating the Council in their Meetings were adopted, and the consideration of By-Laws was deferred till some Bill be brought into the Legislative Council to show what kind of property so to be assessed.

There were four applications for the office of collector, one of whom was appointed at this meeting; the amount of security required by the Council from the office-bearers was, Treasurer, himself in £500 and two sureties of £250 each, collector the same; clerk, himself in £50 and two sureties in £25 each; one of the Rules adopted was, that none of the Councillors shall become security for any office-bearer.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMPBELLTOWN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—One of your contemporaries affects to make merry "at the rivalry on a small scale" with which he alleges the inhabitants of Campbelltown have been influenced in petitioning the Legislature to be placed under the jurisdiction of a District Council distinct from Camden and Picton. But had he been at the trouble of reading their memorial, and of understanding the subject at which he attempts to sneer, he would, doubtless, have acquiesced in the justice of their demand, and have found ample reason to be merry, if he were so disposed, at the extent of his own ignorance.

The memorialists simply, but respectfully, submit that their interests are separate from, and irreconcileable with, those of the other townships with which they have been associated, and that if the present arrangement, which was made without their knowledge and concurrence, were persevered in, it would be attended with the most injurious consequences.

And when it is considered that Campbelltown is a Government township in which a large amount of capital has been invested, upon the understanding that it would receive every legitimate and constitutional protection—that their district contains a population considerably exceeding that of the others combined—and that the representatives who have been nominated are, with scarcely a single exception, more or less connected with the other townships, the prayer of their petition cannot be regarded either as unreasonable or groundless. It is an established maxim that individuals have a right to do what they please with their own, if they do not infringe upon or interfere with the rights of others. It is the application of this principle which the petitioners claim for themselves. They wish to have the superintendence and control of their own resources, and to apply them as judiciously as they can in furtherance of the various objects for which they are to be appropriated. And as one of these objects will unquestionably be the erection of a bridge over the Menangle, and of otherwise improving that line of road, they have no desire of calling to their aid the resources of Camden, even were there a possibility of obtaining it, considering that the great majority of the representatives are interested in the Razorback Road.

But whilst they deem themselves entitled to have the disposal of their own money, they do not object to the proprietors of Camden using their best exertions in improving their own property, in building the contemplated gaol and court house, and in placing an observatory on the summit of Razorback, if they are so inclined. But let them not demand for this purpose any portion of the funds which are to be employed in the advancement of public interests.

Nor is this dissatisfaction confined solely to the inhabitants of Campbelltown, for very considerable alarm is also entertained by the residents of Picton, at the position in which they are placed by so intimate connexion with their neighbours of Camden. They have long felt aggrieved at the influence which they conceive certain individuals in the latter place have indirectly exercised to the prejudice of Picton in dismissing the Police Magistrate, and thereby rendering the dispensation of justice irregular and uncertain.

AN OBSERVER.

LABOUR.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—In perusing your valuable journal I am in the habit of seeing, day by day, advertisements for labourers, shepherds, &c., offering from £10 to £12 per year with rations. Now, it does seem to me extraordinary that in this part of the country we should be compelled to give from £18 to £24 per year with full rations of meat, flour, tea, sugar, and tobacco, if they can be procured for £10 or £12 in other quarters. I certainly am very much inclined to think that good labourers or shepherds cannot be hired for £10 or even £15 per year in any located district in New South Wales at the present moment; and if my supposition be correct, I think it only fair to say that advertisements offering such low sums have a pernicious tendency, inasmuch as it is the strongest insinuation that can be used to induce intending emigrants from the parent state to wend their way to other colonies. That labour may be cheap, and distress may prevail in and about Sydney, I am willing to allow; but upon due enquiry it will be found that the alarmists much overrate the extent of such distress. And where it does exist at all, it will be found in the haunts and abodes of artizans and mechanics, and not in the walks of the labouring and pastoral population. And again, in the best of times, who has not seen temporary distress in Sydney, with a squalid few (the effect rather of superabundance than penury) who, after having offered their devotions at the shrine of Bacchus, feel themselves so much under the influence of the jolly god, that they would rather starve than earn an honest living by the sweat of their brow; others, again, after having worked hard, and long, and strong in the interior, for months and perhaps years, retire to Sydney with their accumulated riches, enter into scenes of dissipation, and remove not until they suddenly find themselves in debt, misery, and despair. The votaries of this class are well known to the settlers. Engage one of them and make an advance; it will surprise me greatly if ever you see him again. No, he *remains to drink and to be drunk*, and will tell his tale of distress to his next credulous employer, and treat him as he has many others before. Sydney certainly offers no criterion to judge of the redundance or scarcity of labour, the passion for congregating in towns is so great with almost every class, especially with mechanics, that unless any extraordinary operations are going on, the supply will necessarily exceed the demand.

To all labourers and shepherds in Sydney, I say, take up your beds and walk,—come to the interior, where you will readily get from £18 to £22 per year, with rations sufficient to satisfy the cravings of anything less than a Dandonian appetite.

Shearing is at hand, and harvest is fast approaching. Providence has blessed the toils of the husbandman, and our garners will be replenished if labour can be obtained. If, therefore, idle hands persist in parading the *streets of Sydney*, instead of journeying to where their exertions will be amply rewarded, whatever they may suffer during the approaching busy times, they will deserve no commiseration, for their punishment will certainly not equal the offence.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your humble servant,
AN EMPLOYER OF LABOUR.
Page's River, October 1.

P.S. The common rate of rations in this quarter is the following—10 lbs. beef, 10 lbs. flour, 2 lbs. sugar, and ¼ lb. tea, with many ¼ lb. tobacco. No very low diet, I think, in *such times of distress.*

DOGS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—I have been in the Isle of Dogs, but when I left I had no idea I was coming to New South Wales to reside in the City of Dogs, which surely Sydney is. Such a nuisance I have never known in any city in the world, and a great number have I visited. There is a cry out in Council "no funds." Why do not the legislators levy a tax of £2 per head on all dogs kept in Sydney, and a fine of £5 for any person keeping in his possession a dog not registered? A tax levied on a nuisance is a public benefit; dogs can be of no use in Sydney without it be to keep from the people that genuine repose—the fruit of honest industry. My opinion is, there are more dogs in Sydney than inhabitants.

Yours,
GEORGE.

ENGLISH EXTRACT.

REAL PROPERTY OF THE KINGDOM.

According to a return made to an order of the House of Commons last session, it appears that the total annual value of real property assessed to the poor-rates in England is £59,685,412, of which £30,448,991 consisted of landed property, £22,991,472 of dwelling-houses, and £6,444,949 of all other kinds of property.

Middlesex, although the smallest county but one,—namely, Rutland, comprising as it does the greater part of London, is, as might be expected, the richest county of the kingdom, its total annual value of real property assessed amounting to no less than £7,293,369. This sum is thus distributed:—Landed property £304,653; dwelling-houses, £6,680,202; all other kinds of property, £308,514.

Yorkshire ranks next to Middlesex in point of wealth, its total annual value of assessed property being £5,448,491, distributed as follows:—Landed property, £3,865,496; dwelling-houses, £1,317,739; all other kinds of property, £575,259.

Lancashire comes next. The total annual value of real property assessed in the county of Lancaster, is £5,266,606, made up as follows:—Landed property, £1,402,208; dwelling houses, £2,449,196; all other kinds of property, £1,415,222.

Rutland, as it is the smallest, so is it the least wealthy county; its total annual value of real property being only £119,131, composed as follows:—Landed property, £106,110; dwelling houses, £9,104; all other kinds of property, £3,911.

Westmoreland is the next least wealthy county, the total annual value of its real property assessed being £266,385; made up of real property, £221,054; dwelling-houses, £37,374; all other kinds of property, £7,907.

Huntingdon is next, the total annual value of its real property assessed being £317,718, made up as follows:—Landed property, £236,683; dwelling-houses, £71,224; all other kinds of property, £9,811.

The sum collected for poor-rates in England for the year ending January, 1841, was £5,009,561. The rate in the pound on the annual value of real property assessed in 1841 was for the whole of England, 2s.

It is a circumstance worthy of notice, that the rates are highest in those parts of the country which are not generally referred to as the most distressed. The highest rated county is Wilts, in which the rate amounts to 3s. in the pound. In Sussex the rate is only one penny in the pound less than in Wiltshire—namely, 2s. 11d. In Buckinghamshire, Suffolk, and Surry, the rate is 2s. 9d. in the pound; in Essex, Dorset, Gloucester, and Southampton, it is 2s. 8d.; whilst in Yorkshire it is only 1s. 11d.; and in Lancashire, 1s. 8d.

The rate per head of annual value of real property is for the whole kingdom, £3 19s. 7d. The rate per head is highest in Herefordshire, namely, £5 19s. 1d., and lowest in Cornwall, namely, £2 13s. 1d. The area of England in English statute acres is 31,770,615. The average annual value per acre for the whole kingdom is 19s. 2d. Middlesex is the county in which the value reaches the highest point—the average value there is £1 11s. per acre. In Leicestershire the annual value per acre is £1 7s., and in Lancashire £1 5s. The county in which land is of the lowest value is Westmoreland, where the average annual value per acre is only 9s. 1d.; in Northumberland it is 12s. 9d.; and in Sussex it is 13s. 6d.

The total annual value of real property in Wales assessed to the poor-rates is £2,854,618, of which £2,206,146 consists of landed property, £394,929 of dwelling-houses, and £253,543 of all other kinds of property.

The total sum levied in Wales for poor-rates, for the year ending Lady-day, 1841, was £312,261. The average rate in the pound for the whole country is higher than in England, it being 2s. in the latter, and 2s. 5d. in Wales. The poor rates are highest in Carnarvonshire, namely, 3s. 2d. in the pound, and lowest in Brecon, 1s. 7d.

The area of Wales in English statute acres is 4,752,000. The average annual value per acre for the whole country is 9s. 3d. Land is most valuable in Anglesea, where the average value is 19s.; and least valuable in Merionethshire, where the average value is 4s. 8d.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

Mr. R. Fawcett.—At his Rooms, at half-past 9 for 10 o'clock, Haberdashery, Jewellery, Slops, &c.

Mr. Rundle.—At the house of Mrs. Gordon, Kent-street South, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

Hebblewhite and Davy.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Linendrapery, Haberdashery, Manila and Palm-leaf Hats, Hams, &c.

Mr. W. H. Chapman.—On Campbell's Wharf, at 10 o'clock, Pitch and Tar; on the Premises, at 11 o'clock, Houses, at the corner of George and Sussex streets.

Mr. M. Gannon.—On the Premises of Mr. J. Ewen, Lower George-street, at 11 o'clock, Shipping and Building Timber, Deals in Planks and Boards, Baltic Spars, Boats, Ironmongery, Brassware, &c.

Mr. W. G. Moore.—At his Rooms, this morning, Household Furniture, &c.

Mr. Stubbs.—At the Mart, at 12 o'clock, Allotments on the Redfern Estate, Land at Waverly Crescent, &c.; on the Ground, Argyle-street, near Kent-street; at 1 o'clock, a Dwelling-house and Shop.

COUNTRY SALES.

Mr. G. Ledsam.—At the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, October 12, Cattle, Sheep, and Station; at Oswald, October 13, Household Furniture, Kitchen, Dairy, and Farm Utensils.

Mr. T. M. Sloman.—At Read's Inn, Bathurst, October 20, Cattle, Horses, Farming Stock, &c.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE,

THE STEAM PACKET *MAITLAND*, W. Parsons, Master, will leave the Commercial Wharf, for Port Macquarie, on Wednesday Evening the 11th instant, at six o'clock.

Commercial Wharf, October 9. 4924

FOR THE HUNTER RIVER,

THE SCHOONER *MATILDA*, to sail positively on Wednesday next, from Jaques's Wharf. For freight apply to Mr. King on board.

N.B.—No charges for storage on the Wharf. 4935

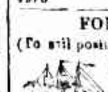
FOR PORT MACQUARIE,

THE Packet SCHOONER *MARY ANN*, will leave the Union Wharf To-morrow Evening, at six o'clock. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, or to

WILLIAM DALTON,
4978 Prince-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN,

(To sail positively on Thursday, the 12th inst.)



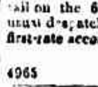
THE clipper Schooner *WANDERER*, 131 tons, Henry Burns, master. Has room for sixty tons of freight, and good accommodation for passengers. For particulars apply to the master, on board Queen's Wharf, or to Mr. Thomas Steele, Bathurst-street. 4976

FOR HOBART TOWN.

THE PACKET-BRIG *LOUISA*, shortly expected from the above port, from whence she would sail on the 6th instant, and will meet with her usual despatch. For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodations, apply to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
4965 Queen-street.

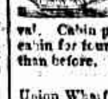
FOR HOBART TOWN,



THE *CAROLINE*, 150 tons burthen, now hourly expected, and will be despatched in ten days after arrival. Cabin passage £6, steerage £3; a family cabin for four persons, £20; and freights lower than before. For the above apply to

JAMES COOK.
Union Wharf, October 9. 4974

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON DIRECT.



THE well-known fast-sailing barque *ISABELLA ANNA*, 226 tons register.

This vessel has very superior accommodations, and offers an excellent opportunity to persons desirous of making a quick passage as it is confidently expected she will make the passage home in three months.

For light freight or passage apply on board, or to H. JOHNSON,
Corner of George and Market streets. 4986

MONEY.

MR. JOHN DILLON is authorised to lend £1600, on Mortgage of approved security in Sydney.

The above can be had in one sum or lesser sums, and as the lender only remains in town for its investment, no delay need be apprehended in instant payment of the money, on approval of the security by Mr. Dillon.

York-street, Sydney, October 9. 4991

TO THE PUBLIC.

H. JOHNSON, corner of George and Market streets, being about to proceed to England, will dispose of the Remainder of his Stock at unprecedented Low Prices.

Floor Cloths of the best quality and beautiful patterns, only 4s. 9d. per yard

Horsehair Mattresses at half the usual prices

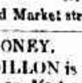
And a variety of other Goods equally low.

4989

RICH SILKS 2s. 2½d. per Yard; at JONATHAN THORP AND CO.'S.

4983

ERRAND BOY—Wanted, in a large establishment, an active boy who is not afraid of work, to make himself generally useful. Apply between nine and ten o'clock, to No. 187, at the office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. October 9. 4991



THE "EXILE."

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, TO-MORROW, the 10th instant, at eleven o'clock at Campbell's Wharf,

The well-known boat *EXILE*, with two suits of sails, and every thing complete.

Terms at sale. 4993

GENUINE ENGLISH STEAM COAL,

IMPORTED EX *PERSIAN*, CAPTAIN SPEARBEIM.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the commander, on board, to sell by public auction, at Campbell's Wharf, on TUESDAY, the 10th October, 1843, at eleven o'clock precisely, without reserve,

(139) One hundred and thirty tons of genuine Steam Coal, in lots to suit the trade.

Terms, Cash. 4910

GOULBURN RACES.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS, and an account of money disbursed.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. S. Brodie	55	0	0
N. Mandeson	25	0	0
G. Wheatley	25	0	0
J. W. Buchanan	25	0	0
R. Gill	25	0	0
A. Newman	10	0	0
Goulburn Brewery	10	0	0
Mr. D. M. Keilar	5	15	0
A. Badgery	8	3	0
W. Bradley, M.C.	5	0	0
W. Guise	5	0	0
Goulding	5	0	0
Christie	5	0	0
Messrs. Benjamin and Moses	5	0	0
Mr. J. Keighren	5	0	0
Lee	5	0	0
S. Davis	5	0	0
Meyer	5	0	0
Marts	5	0	0
Rowley	3	3	0
Nicols	3	3	0
Linzoft	3	3	0
Hurley	3	3	0
Chisolm	3	3	0
Rylie	3	3	0
Simons	3	3	0
Brownlow	3	3	0
F. Harness	3	0	0
Fleur	3	0	0
St. Clair	3	0	0
Bachelor Williams	2	2	0
J. O'Brien	2	2	0
Hollis	2	2	0
Davis	2	2	0
Harrison	2	2	0
Dignam	2	2	0
Carey	2	2	0
Along	2	2	0
T. Chamberlain	2	2	0
F. Webster	2	2	0
Cowlin	2	2	0
J. Bull	2	2	0
Jacobs	2	2	0
Newberry	2	0	0
F. Carter	2	0	0
Marks	2	0	0
M. Tunery	2	0	0
R. Waughe	2	0	0
Hunt	2	0	0
Cap l.	2	0	0
Jacobs	2	0	0
Kitson	2	0	0
Bradley	1	5	0
Hunt	1	1	0
Green	1	1	0
Thompson	1	1	0
Duigan	1	1	0
Finnen	1	1	0
Lemon	1	1	0
Calaghan	1	1	0
Hunter	1	1	0
Thomas	1	5	0
P. Davis	1	1	0
Holland	1	1	0
J. Lew	1	1	0
Keton	1	1	0
Kings ll	1	1	0
Glen	1	1	0
Davis	1	1	0
J. James	2	2	0
Smith	1	1	0
W. Craig	1	1	0
Newcomb	1	0	0
Lawless	1	1	0
Fitzpatrick	1	1	0
G. Dunn	1	1	0
Captain Edinburgh	1	1	0
Mr. P. Best	1	1	0
J. Wright	1	1	0
James Foot	1	1	0
Boland	1	1	0
Holmes	1	1	0
J. O'Sullivan	1	0	0
T. Stilwell	1	1	0
Owen	1	0	0
G. Smith	1	0	0
Phillips	1	0	0
Hawkins	1	0	0
Watson	1	0	0
Murray	1	0	0
Lessley	1	0	0
Danner	1	0	0
Fineran	1	0	0
Gillespie	0	10	0
Sibley	0	10	0
Grigson	0	10	0
M'Auley	0	0	0
Balmore	1	1	0
Russel	0	2	6
Entrances	103	0	0
Total	£438	10	6

DISBURSEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
Prizes	270	0	0
Intervening day's sports	16	15	0
Making new course	5	10	0
Advertisements	21	10	0
Police and constables	10	5	0
Hurdles	1	10	0
Bellman	1	5	0
Discount upon orders	4	5	11
Incidental expenses	6	0	1
	337	1	0
Balance in hands of the Racing Club	£101	9	6

J. SINCLAIR, Treasurer.
4929

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR MAURICE O'CONNELL AND THE HONORABLE MRS. E. DEAS THOMSON.

MRS. BUSHELLE has the honour to inform her friends and the public that her

CONCERT

of Vocal and Instrumental Music will take place in the Saloon of the Royal Hotel, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Oct. 11, 1843, on which occasion she will be kindly assisted by the principal musical talent in Sydney.

VOCAL PERFORMERS:

MRS. GIBBS, MRS. S. W. WALLACE, MRS. BUSHELLE, and a Gentleman Amateur.

INSTRUMENTAL SOLO PERFORMERS:

MR. MARSH and MR. S. W. WALLACE.

By the kind permission of Colonel Baker, the splendid Band of the 80th Regiment will perform a selection of their most favourite Pieces during the evening.

PROGRAMME.

PART 1.

Overture	(Auber.)
1. Song—*Deares! Companions, from La Sonnambula, (Bellini)*	Mrs. Bushelle.
2. Song—*The White Squall*	Amateur.
3. Song—*Poor Bessy* (Hodson)	Mrs. Gibbs.
4. Solo—Violin. (De Beriot)	Mr. Wallace.
5. Song—*Love not* (Blockley)	Mrs. Wallace.
6. Song—*Erin's Daughter*, accompanied on the Harp, by Mr. Marsh, (Nelson)..	Mrs. Bushelle.
7. Fantasia—Harp, (Marsh)	Mr. Marsh.
8. The new Waltzes, composed by Mr. Marsh for the Military Band of the 80th Regiment	Military Band.

PART II.

Overture	(Mozart.)
1. Grand Scena—*Vien Diletto*, from Puritani	Mrs. Bushelle.
2. Song—*All is lost*, (Bellini)	Mrs. Gibbs.
3. Duet—*As it fell upon a Day*, (Bishop)	Mrs. Wallace, and Mrs. Bushelle.
4. Song — *My Boyhood's Home*, (Rooke)	Amateur.
5. Duet, Concertante—Flute and Pianoforte (Butcher and Benedict)	Mr Marsh and Mr. Wallace.
6. Irish Melody (Moore) ..	Mrs. Wallace.
7. Aria—*Do not Mingle*, (Bellini)	Mrs. Bushelle.

The concert will commence at eight o'clock precisely.

Tickets 5s. each; to be had at the Bar of the Royal Hotel; at Ellard's Music Saloon, George-street; at Morgan's, Chemist, Pitt-street; and at the *Australian* Office. 4935

CONGREGATIONAL SOIREE, SCOTS CHURCH,

REV. DR. LANG IN THE CHAIR.

THE SOIREE in celebration of the noble stand which the ministers and people who constitute the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland, made for the freedom and independence of the Church of Christ, in that country, in the month of May last, will take place on Friday, the 13th instant, at seven o'clock p. m., in the Scots Church. Tickets to be had of the Stewards, and of Mr. J. W. Morris, bookseller, George-street. 4978

SCHOOL OF ARTS

MR. MARSH will deliver his second Lecture on MUSIC, with illustrations on the harp and pianoforte, in the Theatre of the institution, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

By order of the Committee,
J. S. DUER, Secretary.
4939

THE NEW SOUTH WALES MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER.

CONTENTS:—Legislative Council—Prospects of the Colony—Survey of Torres' Straits—Aerial Locomotion—Remarkable Passage in my Military Life—On the Possession of Land—Agriculture in Australia—St. James's Church, Sydney, with Interior View—The Deserted, a Poem—The Usury Bill—Soil and Climate of New Zealand—Captain Fitzroy, New Governor of New Zealand—Local Intelligence—Price Current, &c. 4954

REMOVAL OF MR. ARMSTRONG'S SHEEP-BOILING ESTABLISHMENT.

MR. ARMSTRONG having taken Bungarrabee, Mr. Charles Smith's estate, on the great Western Road, has removed his Sheep-boiling Establishment from St. John's Farm to that place, where he is prepared to conduct it on an enlarged scale.

TERMS.

For killing boiling down, rendering the tallow, and putting it in casks in a marketable state, Ninepence each.

Fellmongering, woolsorting, &c., Threepence each.

After shearing, the skins will be dried and sent to Sydney, or Threepence each will be allowed for them.

The above includes carriage to Sydney, and commission, on sale, to a respectable Sydney broker.

The tallow hitherto manufactured by Mr. A. has been pronounced by competent judges to be of the best quality, and has produced the best prices hitherto obtained in the colony.

N.B.—No toll-gates from the Interior to Bungarrabee.

Application to be made to Mr. Armstrong; or to Mr. Wecherer, on the estate. 4931

HASTE! HASTE!! HASTE!!!

AN impression seems to prevail that, in consequence of the extraordinary reduction made by the undersigned in his charges for fashionable clothing, that they cannot be the same superior description usually turned out by him. This he begs most distinctly to deny; the only difference being the iniquitous system of making the honest man pay for the defaulter is avoided, by the terms being cash on delivery.

COATS.	£	s.	d.
A good dress coat, any colour	2	7	6
Best West of England	3	7	6
Orleans or cashmerette	1	17	6
Albert and iunette cloth	2	10	0
Frock coats, 7s. 6d. extra.			
Colonial tweed coats	1	15	6
Velvet collars and edging charged extra.			
TROUSERS.			
Black dress trousers .... £1 5s. to	1	12	0
Cassimere or doeskin .... £1 1s. to	1	10	0
Drill, duck, or gambroon, from 13s. to	0	18	0
Colonial tweed trousers	0	15	6
VESTS.			
Black cassimere .... from 12s. to	0	15	6
Buff or white .... from 15s. to	0	18	0
Silk or satin .... from 16s to	1	1	0
Best French ditto	1	5	0

[Blue jackets, from £1 8s. to £2 2s.

H. HAYES,
Tailor, &c.,
4910 Five doors north of Royal Hotel.

CASTOR OIL CAPSULES.

T. JESSETT AND CO. beg to inform their friends and the public that they have just received the first supply of the above Capsules, in boxes of 3s. and 5s., with directions for use; and beg to refer to the following extracts of the principal London journals as to their value and efficacy.

OPINIONS OF THE PUBLIC PRESS.

Extract from the London *Times*, 9th January, 1843:—

"The sick, as well as the healthy, will be glad to hear that our ingenious neighbours, the French, have invented a plan by which any kind of medicine can now be taken without tasting it; it is called a Capsule—something in the shape of a nut, and the medicines, like the kernel, is in the inside; it is swallowed whole, and dissolves in the stomach in a few minutes. It only requires to be taken once for all other aperients to be laid aside; it is more economical than any other drug, and there is no quackery about it."

Extract from the *Court Journal*, 27th December, 1842:—

"There is quite a stir in the medical world, on account of a new plan being discovered in France, by which nauseous medicines can be taken without any taste; it is called a Capsule; and the doctors are in despair, for who would swallow nauseous draughts when a single Capsule will answer every purpose? They are to be had at Sanger's, Oxford-street, and other respectable chemists."

N.B.—A case of Copaiba Capsules just opened. 4933

CLAPSHAW'S CRICKET BATS, AND DUKE'S 5¼ oz. BALLS.

T. AND M. WOOLLEY have just received a fresh supply of the above, from those celebrated makers direct.

October 9. 4951

TARRAGONA WINE.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, Tarragona Wine of superior quality, at £3 per hogshead.

ECCLESTON AND HIRST,
4966 Queen street.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE SOLAR LAMP.

THE management of the Solar is the same as that of the ordinary burner, except—

1st. That it is still more important that the wick should be *cut perfectly level*.

2nd. That the wick never should be turned so high as to touch the deflector, as it would thereby impede the current of air, and cause the lamp to smoke.

The deflector takes off, for the convenience of lighting the lamp.

The oil recommended is clear Southern Whale, commonly known as black oil.

The wicks and glasses used must be those supplied by the manufacturer or vendor.

☞ Every kind of Solar Lamp on sale at T. W. BOWDEN'S, 59, George-street.

N.B.—Spare shades and chimneys, with a supply of good oil, can now be had. 4941

FISHING TACKLE.

JUST OPENED, at T. and M. Woolley's, a splendid assortment of Fishing apparatus consisting of—

2, 3, 4, 5, and 6-joint rods, with spare tops, complete

Silk and gut lines

Hooks of all sizes, snooded on gut and horse-hair

Brass and wood reels

Cork spare floats, of all sizes

Box reels, fitted with two, three, and four lines, complete

Hooks of every size that is made

Lines suitable for all kinds of fishing

Patent plait lines, of thirty, forty, fifty and sixty yards in length

Gut in hanks

Tin fishing cans

Patent sliding hooks, on brass.

October 9. 4953

ROMAN CEMENT.

A FEW barrels, in excellent condition, still remain on sale at the Australian Ironmongery Warehouse, late Blanch's.

N.B.—Considerable additions to the stock of Ironmongery, by the *Glenmore*, *Andover*, and other recent arrivals. 4942

NOW LANDING, ex *Persian* and other late arrivals, the following articles adapted for the summer season, viz.:—

Invoice Gingham Bonnets, adapted for country stores

Musquito Nets

Boys' Tuscan, Dunstable, and Leghorn Hats

Dunstable and Tuscan Bonnets

Artificial Flowers

Muslin and Cambric Dresses

Playing Cards and Fancy Stationery

ALSO:

Prime Champagne Cider, and

Underwood's Lemon Syrup

4967 L. AND S. SPYER.

MEDICAL.

TO BE SOLD, a retail Drug and Surgical Establishment, in a populous neighbourhood, with increasing practice, being of four years' standing. The stock, &c., being small, the in-coming (including furniture) would not exceed thirty pounds. Rent very low. For further particulars apply to Messrs. T. Jessett and Co., Chemists and Druggists, Lower George-street. 4938

TO BE SOLD, a handsome Britchka, in good condition, with German glasses and a false head to make a close carriage at night; together with a set of double harness. Price £120. Enquire at the Custom House. 9484

BATHURST.

FOR SALE by Private Contract, a small herd of quiet well bred Cattle, now depasturing on a fine run in the Lachlan district, near the junction of the Burrowa and Lachlan Rivers, they consist of from two hundred to three hundred head, amongst which are about seventy Cows broken in to bale, and now dropping their Calves.

The right of run, with all the improvements thereon, consisting of Huts, Stock-yards, Dairy, Dairy Utensils, also Stock Horses, &c., will be sold along with the Cattle, thus affording an excellent opportunity for a person of industrious habits to step into a ready formed establishment at a trifling outlay.

For particulars apply by letter, post paid, to

T. M. SLOMAN,
Commission Agent.
Bathurst, October 4. 4959

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

THE BEST PRICE given for second-hand Clothes, Books, Writing-desks, Dressing-cases, Fowling-pieces, and miscellaneous property of every description, by

R. M. LINDSAY,
117, Kent-street, north of Erskine-street.

N. B.—A note addressed to the above—parties attended at their own residences. 4956

NOTICE.—Fat Sheep and Cattle will be purchased by the undersigned.

THOMAS BARKER AND CO.
Steam Mills, October 7. 4932

NOTICE TO SETTLERS, &c.

SETTLERS, Travellers, Bullock Drivers, and Drovers, are requested to take notice that there is no public road through the farm known as Bickham, on the Page River. It is to be hoped this notice will be attended to, as it will save the undersigned the unpleasant task of impounding or annoying.

GILL AND WHITE.
Bickham, October 1. 4927

NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual license of departure was this day granted to William Harpur, to proceed in the schooner *Challenger*, bound to New Zealand, agreeably to the 10th section of the Act of Council, 4 Victoria, No 17.

H. H. BROWNE, J. P.,
Superintendent of Water Police.
Water Police Office, Sydney, Oct. 7. 4916

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THIS is to caution all persons from purchasing Cattle from William Jefferies (or any other person excepting Mr. Charles Hughes, of Clarendon, he alone being my authorised agent). The cattle are now running at Frederick's Valley Creek, county of Wellington, and branded LW on the near side on ribs.

W

LABAN WHITE.
Windsor, 5th October. 4928

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against giving credit to any persons on my account without my written order.

JOHN DOUGLASS,
Parramatta-street.
October 7. 4911

A PIANOFORTE.

WANTED, for CASH, a Cottage Pianoforte, it must be a Good one. Address, where to be seen, to be left for A. B., at the *Herald* Office. 4930

WANTED, a Lady to take care of Children. No very young Lady need apply. A Lady who has been married *preferred*; but any applicant must thoroughly understand the charge of children. She will have the entire charge of three, and occasionally to superintend the nurse of two younger ones. As the pupils are young, instruction in the ornamental branches of female education will not be required; but the formation of good temper, habits, and manners, with instruction in the fundamental branches of education is the principal end sought to be obtained. The Lady will have to assist, and to teach her female pupils how to make and mend their clothing.

A liberal salary will be given to any party who can ably fulfil the situation, and she will be treated as an equal, not as a dependent. Apply, by letter only, post paid, addressed Mrs. Smith, at Spence's Magasin des Modes, corner of O'Connell and Hunter streets, containing real name, qualifications, and references, with address. 4936

WANTED, a tidy English or colonial girl, about fourteen years of age, as Nursemaid, and to be able to work well at her needle. Apply to R. J. H., *Herald* Office. 4963

SERVANTS WANTED.

A SINGLE middle-aged *man* as GROOM, and a *woman* as Cook. Apply, between six and seven o'clock in the morning to

4811 B. C. RODD.

WANTED, a Gardener. Apply to Mrs Carr, Cederich Lodge, Woolloomooloo.

October 7. 4947

STOCKMAN WANTED.—Wanted, a Stockman, accustomed to the Sydney business. Apply to Mr. Inches, Albion Wharf. October 9. 4969

WANTED, ten or twelve experienced Shepherds, and as many Hutkeepers. Wages to the Shepherds from £12 to £16; and to the Hutkeepers from £10 to £12 per annum with a good ration. Application to be made to Mr. Russell, Australian Club House. 4979

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED from Balmain, three Cows, viz.:—One dark red cow, branded DD, one yellow cow, white flank, branded WM; and one black cow with white back, branded SW. Apply to John Doyle, Balmain. 4967

COW LOST.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.

A BROWN COW, with one horn, and a bell round the neck. Any person bringing the said Cow to Mr. Tucker's, Jeffries's-buildings, Cumberland-street, will receive the above reward. 4964

BOARD AND LODGING.

THREE or four Gentlemen can be accommodated with the above in a respectable House in the most central part of Sydney, at one guinea per week; also, good convenient rooms suitable for offices, at a moderate rent. Enquire at 75, Pitt-street, next the Carriage Bazaar. 4975

TO LET, a House in Hunter-street, corner of Macquarie-street, and directly opposite the residence of R. Therry, Esq. The rent is very moderate to a respectable and permanent tenant. Apply to Mr. Thomas Holt, jun., Pitt-street South, near Liverpool-street. 4933

TWO COTTAGES to Let, in Elizabeth-street South, just finished, opposite Cleveland House. There is a well of water on the ground, and the rents, to respectable tenants, five shillings each per week. Apply to Mr. Thomas Holt jun., Pitt-street South, near Liverpool-street. 4934

TO BE SOLD OR LET, at Balmain, a handsome and commodious residence, with about an acre of ground, and frontage to Water view Bay. For terms apply to M. Metcalfe, Custom House. 4958

A WINDMILL TO LET, about a mile and a half from Liverpool, on the Campbelltown Road. The mill was built by a first rate millwright, and is in excellent order. If required, twenty to fifty acres of good land cleared and stumped can be let with it. Apply to Mr. Thomas Holt, jun., Pitt-street South, near Liverpool-street, Sydney. 4955

SALES BY AUCTION.

THE REGULAR MONDAY MORNING SALE.

W. G. MOORE will sell, this morning, without reserve, at his Mart, Hart's Buildings, Pitt-street,

A very large assortment of Household Furniture.

ALSO,

A New Dray

A Set of Gig Harness

AFTER WHICH,

One hundred dozen bottled Vinegar

Eighty dozen bottled Ale, in 3 dozen cases

Ten hogsheads Porter

THEN

One and a quarter tons of Ball Blacking

Ten boxes Green Tea

Two hundred boxes Black Tea

AND

A small quantity of Cedar in Log.

Terms, Cash. 4953

PRIME WESTPHALIA HAMS.

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, Monday, the 9th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

One hundred and fifty prime York Hams, in the finest condition.

Terms, cash. 4972

NOTICE

By Mr. W. H. Chapman, City Auctioneer, (At the request of Applicants.)

THE GEORGE AND ESSEX-STREET PROPERTIES,

TO BE SOLD BY

MR. CHAPMAN, THIS DAY, on the premises, sale at Eleven o'clock precisely.

The properties have been re-surveyed, and subdivided into SIX LOTS to suit the convenience of moderate purchasers, leaving the George street Houses, Shops, and Premises,—occupied by Messrs. Dawson and M'Encroe, and Mrs. Smith,—in precisely the same position of prosperous expectations which the notoriety of such a business like situation deserves.

P. S.—Everything is drawn out in the map, to be seen at Mr. Chapman's Rooms any time previous to the sale hour, Eleven o'clock. 4949

TO LARGE & SMALL CAPITALISTS.

W. H. CHAPMAN solicits attention to his sale, THIS DAY, at Eleven o'clock precisely, (immediately after the sale at Ten, of Pitch and Tar, on Campbell's Wharf,) of those valuable shops and premises, as advertised in another part of this paper, situate in GEORGE-STREET AND ESSEX-STREET. The lots No. 1 and 2 are worthy the attention of all classes, as they will surely be a peculiarly SAFE INVESTMENT, and the small shops and houses are so leased out, that they come within the means of almost any class of buyers, but particularly suited for the

TRADESMAN and SAVING DEALER.

A plan of the property is to be seen in the window of the City Sale Rooms, where all particulars as to terms and title are ready. W. and C. will only add

ATTEND THIS SALE,

and use your own judgment on the spot, and if you study the future interest of yourselves or families you will be

SURE TO BUY. 4987

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FROM THE PARLOUR TO THE KITCHEN.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, has received instructions from the proprietor, who is on the eve of departure for China, to submit to public and unreserved sale, the whole of the house furniture, beds, and bedding, which will be removed to his City Sale Rooms on Monday for sale on TUESDAY, 10th instant, at eleven o'clock, consisting of

Horsehair and cane-bottom chairs

D tables, bedroom, and other sorts

Two sofas and easy chairs

Looking-glasses for bedrooms, &c.

Fenders and fire irons, various

Cheffoniers and drawers

Carpeting, heart rugs, &c.

Iron bedsteads, with bedding complete

Wooden ditto ditto ditto

China work-box and tea-tray

Kitchen utensils and furniture.

Terms at sale. 4985

SOFT GOODS.

For Inland Trade, Storekeepers, and Dealers.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, at his City Sale Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, next 11th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

Two Bales of Superior Check Shirts

One Bale of Duck Trowsers

One Bale of Duck Frocks

One Bale Blue Navy Prints, 36 inches, fit for Inland Trade

In lots to suit the attendance.

As usual, No Reserve—Terms, Cash. 4984

POSITIVELY FOR SALE THIS DAY,

AT THE AUCTION MART, KING STREET,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
Postponed from Saturday last.

THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT PROPERTIES.

A CAPITAL PURCHASE ON THE REDFERN ESTATE.

MR. STUBBS is directed, by order of the Proprietor, to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King street, THIS DAY, the 9th October, 1843,—

SALE AT TWELVE O'CLOCK PRECISELY:

All that piece or parcel of Land, comprising two lots, situate on the Redfern Estate,—the first being lot No. 16, having 60 feet frontage in Upper Pitt-street by a depth of 230, more or less, upon which is erected a convenient weather boarded Cottage of two rooms

Second—Being lot No. 35, having 60 feet frontage to George street by a depth of 230 feet, more or less, with a Cottage thereon, similar to the other; both lots being severally fenced and paled in, and a good well of water upon each lot.

An immense tract of Land being cleared towards the Surry Hills and Botany Country, it is the very thing for a

A MILKMAN,

besides its proximity to the Botany Swamp, well known for abundance of grass

IN SUMMER SEASONS.

Terms at sale. 4952

POSITIVELY FOR SALE THIS DAY.

AT THE AUCTION MART, KING-STREET,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
Postponed from Saturday last.

THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT PROPERTIES.

A BEAUTIFUL SITE FOR COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

MR. STUBBS is instructed, by order of the Proprietor, to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY the 9th day of October, 1843, sale at twelve o'clock precisely,

All that piece or parcel of Land, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situate in the County of Cumberland, Parish of Alexander, near Waverly Cresent, in the Territory of New South Wales, containing by estimation 1 acre, 1 rood, and 30 perches; commencing at a point 8 chains 39 links, south of the north-west corner of Lewis Gordan's 17 acre and 30 perches, and bounded on the west by 2 chains 61 links of a Government road bearing south; on the south by an east line of 5 chains 62 links; on the east by a north line of 2 chains 45 links; and on the north by a line extending to the point of commencement, 5 chains 62 links.

Terms at sale. 4951

POSITIVELY FOR SALE THIS DAY,

AT THE AUCTION MART, KING-STREET,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
Postponed from Saturday last.

THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT PROPERTIES.

IN THE CITY.

A Freehold Property of the highest interest, comprising Dwelling House and Shop deriving a good Trade, and a capital Stand of Business, near the junction of Argyle and Kent-streets.

MR. STUBBS is favoured with directions, from the proprietor, to sell by public auction, on the ground, Argyle-street THIS DAY, the 9th of October, 1843, at one o'clock precisely, p. m.

A very excellent new brick-built House, with three floors, situate in Argyle-street, opposite the Lord Nelson Hotel.

A most secure and eligible investment to those who have money to spare, and to the industrious retail-man offers an immediate sale for the largest assortment of goods he may put into it.

It commands a ready money trade to begin with, and its central position, between the four cross streets corner of Kent-street, and he same advantages at the junction of Miller's Road, gives it commanding advantages over many other shops in town. It would make a capital South Sea Retail Shop. Always on the spot, and cheap prices go along way to make a fortune in Sydney.

Terms, &c., at sale. 4950

TO BE SOLD BY MR. STUBBS, at his Mart, King-street, on WEDNESDAY, 11th October, 1843,

A carriage and double set of harness, nearly new.

ALSO,

A blacksmith's bellows and anvil.

Sale to commence at Twelve precisely.

Terms—Cash. 4945

DERWENT HAY AND PORT ARTHUR COALS.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia, at eleven o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, without any reserve,

Fifteen tons Derwent Hay, warranted of the very first quality

Forty tons Port Arthur Coals.

Terms at sale. 4986

TO MERCERS, DRAPERS, DEALERS AND OTHERS.

R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at half-past nine for ten o'clock precisely,

One case white checked Muslins

One " printed Muslin Dresses

One " small pattern Prints

One " printed Cambric Dresses

One " fine assorted Cashmerettes for summer coats

Two bales white super Shirtings

One trunk gentlemen's fashionable waterproof Tweed Taglioni Coats

One case superior printed Shawls

With a large variety of soft goods.

Terms—Cash.

The sale will commence at half-past nine precisely, in consequence of the number of the lots for sale. 4977

BY ORDER OF THE MASTER IN EQUITY, AND COLLECTOR OF INTESTATE ESTATES.

P. MAHER is instructed, to sell by auction, at his Sale Room, Brickfield-hill, opposite the Hay Market, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at eleven o'clock, without reserve,

The effects of sundry persons who died intestate, consisting of—

Two watches, two splendid microscopes, surgical instruments

One gold watch chain, several gold seals

Fine gold ear-rings, silver pencil cases

Small silver box, brooches, breast-pins, one gold guard chain, and different other valuable articles.

After which will be sold,

Twenty dozen small phials, forty dozen writing ink

Twenty jars of honey, five cases black lead

Forty dozen basket salt, two bags ground ginger

One dozen pit saws, forty pie dishes

Seven dozen basils, three dozen shovels, six saddles, chairs, tables, sofas chests of drawers, with a variety of assorted crockery.

Terms, Cash. 4961

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

An assortment of excellent furniture, consisting of—

A very superior winged wardrobe

Pair bed steps, chests drawers

Loo table, cheffoniers

Dining and other tables

Cane-seated chairs, bedstead

Commodes, bidet, and commode chairs

Camp-stools looking glasses, and a variety of other furniture, now on view at the Mart of the Auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 4943

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant,

Ex Gazelle,

B—Two hundred bags grey clayed Sugar, in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Terms at sale. 4970

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MESSRS. HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY have received instructions from the Mortgagee, Mr. J. I. Tritton, to offer for sale by public auction, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely, the under-mentioned valuable Farms, with all the improvements, situated at Lake Bathurst.

THE LAND IS DESCRIBED AS

All that parcel of land containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and seventeen acres of land, more or less, situated in the county of Argyle, at Meriga, near Lake Bathurst, in the colony of New South Wales; bounded on the north by Meriga Creek and part of Kent's south boundary east seventeen chains; on the east by the section line south one hundred and sixty chains, on the south by a section line east eighty chains and on the west by the section line north one hundred and twenty seven chains; to the south-west corner on Meriga Creek, which bears west three chains forty links from the south-west corner of Mrs. Wells's three hundred acres grant, which said parcel of land was granted by the Crown to William Sherwin, by Grant bearing date the sixth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

AND ALSO,

All that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement fifty acres of land, more or less, situated at Lake Bathurst aforesaid; and bounded on the south by a line west twenty-seven chains, commencing at the north-east corner of Mary Wells's three hundred acres Grant; on the west by a line north twenty chains; on the north by a line east twenty-four chains; and on the east by Meriga Creek, being the source of Mulwarree Chain of Ponds to the north-east corner of Mary Wells's three hundred acres aforesaid; which said parcel of land was granted by the Crown to the said William Sherwin, by Grant bearing date the twentieth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and forty.

AND ALSO,

All that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement, three hundred acres of land, more or less, situated at Lake Bathurst, aforesaid, and bounded on the north by a line west sixty-three chains commencing at the south-east corner of William Wells's fifty acres; on the west by a line south sixty chains, and on the south and east by Meriga Creek, to the south-east corner of William Wells's fifty acres, aforesaid; which said parcel of land was granted by the Crown to William Sherwin, by Grant bearing date the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

Conditions at the time of sale. 4971

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT WOOLLOOMOOLOO POINT, THE ESTATE OF BARWAN, INN AT PARRAMATTA, AND ALLOTMENTS OF THE BELLO RETIRO ESTATE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to submit for sale by public auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

The following valuable properties:—

Lot 1.—One of those two story Houses at Woolloomooloo Point, lately erected by Mr. Potts, with garden ground extending from the Woolloomooloo Road to the water.

Lot 2.—The Estate of Barwan, with the Mansion House thereon. Twenty acres of Land, more or less, situated nearly opposite St. Peter's Church, on the Cook's River Road, with the various allotments for building, as marked on the plan thereof.

Lot 3.—The Steam Packet Inn, at Parramatta. This Inn is close to the Wharf, and commands an extensive and profitable trade.

Lot 4.—Allotments of the Bello Retiro Estate, at Newtown.

Further particulars of the above properties will be given in a future advertisement.

N.B. The acceptances of the Chairman of the Bank of Australia, not having more than six months to run, will be taken in payment.

Terms will be declared at time of sale. 4966

BATHURST.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF PATRICK O'BRIEN, DECEASED.

MR. T. M. SLOMAN has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Read's Inn, Bathurst, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at twelve o'clock,

A mixed lot of about one hundred head of choice cattle.

Seven or eight head of horse stock, a team of working oxen, with dray, harness, &c.

Some wheat, furniture, and other property, belonging to the Estate of the late Patrick O'Brien.

Bathurst, October 4. 4926

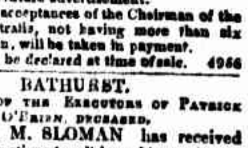
IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, October 5, 1843.

Clarke v. Hirst.
Others v. same.

ON THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at noon, at the Stores of Defendant, Queen's-place, George-street, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of Pork, Tea, Nuts, Chinaware, Tobacco, a Wool Press, Office Furniture, &c.; unless these executions are previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
4830 Under Sheriff.



TO STAND at Goonoo Goonoo, Peel's River, the Blood Horse *ST. HELIERS*, by Satellite, out of Silvertail, an imported Mare. Terms for each Mare, £3.

PHILIP P. KING,
3182 Commissioner A. A. Company.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

1. ESTIMATES of Expenditure for 1844; to be further considered in Committee.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

3. Mr. Bowman, to move that this Council do take into consideration the Petition from the inhabitants of Campbelltown, praying that that town may not be included with the townships of Camden and Picton, in the formation of a District Council, and if that be carried, that he will then move for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the townships of Campbelltown and Appin, in a separate District Council, under the Act of the Imperial Parliament, 5 and 6 Victoria, cap. 76.
2. Dr. Lang to move, for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act 8 William IV., No. 7, intituled "An Act to regulate the Temporal Affairs of Presbyterian Churches and Chapels connected with the Church of Scotland, in the Colony of New South Wales," and the Act 4 Victoria, No. 18, being an Act to amend the said Act.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

1. **Postage Act Amendment Bill**, to be further considered in Committee.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

1. Governor's Salary Bill; second reading.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Sheriff Bill; second reading.
2. Maintenance of Lighthouses Bill; to be further considered in Committee.

CONTINGENT NOTICES OF MOTION

1. Dr. Lang to move the following resolutions, when the Estimates of Expenditure shall have been disposed of:—
1. That it is the opinion of this Council, that the system of representation established for this colony under the Act of the Imperial Parliament 5 and 6, Victoria, Chap. 76), and the Act passed in the last session of the late Legislative Council for the Division of the Colony into Electoral Districts, is, in several important particulars, inadequate to meet the actual wants of the colony, unsuited to its social condition, and likely, if not speedily amended, to prove a serious hinderance to its future advancement.
2. That as it is the obvious interest of this community to promote by every possible means the formation and settlement of an agricultural population of virtuous character and industrious habits, throughout this territory, it is the opinion of this Council, that the elective franchise ought to be extended to all tenants of land, holding under-leases of not fewer than ——— years, and paying not less than twenty pounds sterling of yearly rent; such persons being generally of a higher grade in the social scale, as well as of much more importance as a body in this colony, than a large proportion of the mere occupants of dwelling-houses in towns, paying not more than twenty pounds of annual rent.
3. That as the prosperity and progressive advancement of this colony depend in great measure on the facilities afforded for the rearing of all descriptions of stock on the waste lands on the territory, as well beyond as within the present limits of location, it is the opinion of this Council, that the elective franchise should also be extended to all persons holding a license from the local Government to depasture stock on the Crown lands of the territory; the fact of holding such a license, being, in the estimation of this Council, sufficient evidence of the respectable standing of the individual, and of his fitness, in every respect, for the exercise of the elective franchise.
4. That it is the opinion of this Council, that the City of Sydney, taking into consideration its actual extent and population, the comparatively large amount of capital invested in its buildings, vessels, mills, handicrafts, and manufactures, and its great and growing importance as the principal emporium of British commerce in this hemisphere—is not adequately represented in this Council, and that it ought, therefore, to return two additional members to this House.
5. That it is the opinion of this Council that the Town of Melbourne, considering its extent and population, the amount of property invested in its buildings, and its general, and especially its commercial importance, as the capital of an extensive district, is not adequately represented in this House, and that it is fairly entitled to return an additional representative to the Colonial Legislature.
6. That it is the opinion of this Council, that the seaport Town of Newcastle being the seat of the principal coal field of the colony, as well as of various important and promising colonial manufactures, should be disjoined from the other Northumberland boroughs, and authorised as a separate electoral district, to return a representative member to this House.
2. Mr. Therry to move the following resolution, when the Estimates of Expenditure shall have been disposed of, That it is the opinion of this Council that the counties of Northumberland, Camden, and Durham, are not adequately represented in this Council; and each of these counties ought, therefore, to return an additional member to this House.
3. Dr. Lang to move the following Resolutions, when the Postage Act amendment Bill shall be again under consideration:—
1. That the general efficiency and availableness of the Post Office Establishment are of essential importance to the welfare and advancement of this colony.
2. That in order to render that establishment efficient and available in the highest possible degree, it is indispensably necessary to reduce the rates of postage chargeable on letters to the lowest possible amount.
3. That it is the opinion of this Council, That no letter, posted in any city or town, for delivery within such city or town, should be chargeable with a higher rate of postage than one penny, irrespective of its weight.
4. That it is the opinion of this Council, that for all greater distances within the colony, whether by sea or land, no letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, should be chargeable with a higher rate of postage than two-pence; and that two-pence additional should be chargeable on every letter, for every additional half ounce which such letter may weigh.
5. That it is the opinion of this Council, that for all letters to or from places beyond the limits of the colony, whether posted or delivered in the port of entry or departure, no higher rate than two-pence each should be chargeable, irrespective of weight; but that the inland postage to or from any other part of the territory should be chargeable on all such letters in addition to that amount.
6. That it is the opinion of this Council, that the privilege of franking should be abolished, and that the postage of the various departments of the public service should be chargeable on those departments respectively, in such manner as to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council may seem fit.

That it is the opinion of this Council, that the postage of the Military, Commissariat, and Convict Departments, should not be chargeable upon the colonial revenue.

Dr. Lang to move, when the Estimates for Education are taken into consideration:—

1. That it is the duty of Government to make suitable and adequate provision for the general education of the people.
2. That the Educational System, at present in operation in this colony, in the form of denominational schools, supported in part from the public Treasury, is totally inadequate to meet the wants of the colony,—uncertain in its application,—inefficient in its character,—and likely to entail a heavy and intolerable burden on the community.
3. That it is therefore expedient and necessary that such a system, in so far as the existing denominational schools receive assistance from the State, should forthwith cease and determine, and that all schools to be supported from the public Treasury should henceforth be established on one comprehensive model, and be placed under the immediate supervision of the Government.
4. That in all schools to be supported by the State, the Holy Scriptures, in the authorised version, shall be read daily, but without note or comment, and that the business of each day shall be commenced and concluded with the reading of a form of prayer to be agreed on beforehand by a Committee of this Council, but that no creed or catechism of any description shall be allowed.
5. That the children of Roman Catholic parents, who may be unwilling that their offspring should be taught to read the Holy Scriptures in the authorised version, and the children of Jewish parents who may be unwilling that their offspring should be taught to read the Christian Scriptures, shall on no account be required to read the authorised version of the New Testament respectively.
6. That it shall be lawful for the District Councils to establish primary or common schools, that is, schools for reading, writing, and arithmetic, on this basis, wherever they may deem it necessary for the welfare and advancement of their respective districts that such schools should be established, and to recognise existing schools, supported from the public Treasury, thereto conforming; each schoolmaster of such schools, to be provided at the expense of the district with a school-house and dwelling-house, and a fixed salary not exceeding £50 per annum, with permission to charge fees from the pupils, not exceeding 5s. per quarter.
7. That it is the opinion of this Council that the City Council of Sydney and the Town Council of Melbourne, respectively, should be authorised to establish a model or training school in the said City or Town, respectively, for the practical instruction of intending schoolmasters, in the business of teaching; the head master of such school to have a salary not exceeding £100 per annum, with the other privileges and indulgencies above enumerated.
8. That it is expedient and necessary, in order to render the benefits of a superior education easily accessible in all parts of the territory, that provision should be made for the establishment and support of schools of a superior order, accompanied with the primary or common schools, it shall be lawful for any District Council, or other municipal body having the powers of a District Council, to establish one or more Grammar or High Schools in any town or city having a population of not fewer than two thousand souls, for the Latin and Greek languages, and the elements of Mathematics, Natural History, and Natural Philosophy; the master of each of such schools to be provided at the expense of the District or Municipality, with a school-house or dwelling-house, and a salary not exceeding £100 per annum, with permission to charge fees not exceeding 10s. per quarter.
9. That as the comparatively low state of education throughout this territory is to be ascribed, in no small degree, to the incompetency of a large proportion of the schoolmasters of the colony, as well as to the inadequate remuneration they have hitherto received for their services, and the uncertain tenure of their appointments, it is absolutely necessary to make provision for the intellectual training of the future schoolmasters of the colony, as well as of that portion of the colonial youth who may desire to participate in the benefits of an academical education whether with a view to professional pursuits or to the general business of life.
10. That it is the opinion of this Council, that provision, to a moderate extent, should therefore be made forthwith for the establishment of Academical Institutions or Colleges in this territory; and that for this purpose whenever any religious or other body shall establish such a College or Institution, provided such College or Institution shall comprise not fewer than three professorships, and make provision, to the satisfaction of this Council, for a *curriculum* or course of education, extending over not less than three years, in the languages, philosophy, and arts, a salary of £ per annum shall be allowed to each professor, provided the whole allowance to any such Institution or College shall not exceed £ per annum.
11. That it is the opinion of this Council that the Orphan Schools of this colony, being Government establishments, should henceforth be conducted on the principles embodied in the foregoing resolutions, and should no longer be maintained or regarded as sectarian and denominational establishments.
12. That it is the opinion of this House, that until machinery of a more suitable and permanent character for superintending the entire department of public institutions in this colony can be duly organised and established, the carrying out of the preceding resolutions should be entrusted to a Standing Committee of this Council, renewable from year to year, with a paid secretary or clerk, specially appointed for that purpose.

5. Mr. Foster to move, when the Police Estimates come under consideration, That the petition now before the Council, respecting the District Councils, from the Inhabitants of Maitland, be taken into consideration.

6. Mr. Panton to move, after communicating with the Executive Government, That the petition from Wilberforce, in the County of Cook, on the subject of Quit-rents, be taken into consideration of the Council.

PORT PHILLIP EXTRACTS.

(From the Patriot.)

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

As the time for the new elections for the Town Council is at hand, it is but fitting the burgesses should be apprised of the manner in which their representatives have been watching over their interests, in order that they may the better judge in giving their suffrages in future. From a table which has been compiled by the Town Clerk, by order of the Council, it appears that up to Tuesday last there had been in all fifty-five meetings of the Council, ordinary and extraordinary, and the following table shows the attendance of the various members:—

NAMES.	NO. OF TIMES PRESENT.	NO. OF TIMES ABSENT.
The Worshipful the Mayor	39	16
Alderman Russell	45	10
" Kerr	54	1
" Mortimer	54	1
Councillor Beaver	32	23
" Dobson	22	17
" Fawkner	50	5
" James	29	26
" Orr	27	28
" Reid	42	1
" Smith	44	11
" Stephen	46	4

There were fourteen sittings of the Council during the Mayor's absence in attendance upon his legislative duties, the number of his delinquencies is consequently in reality only two, Councillor Dobson was also unable to attend thirteen sittings of the Council, the number of his delinquencies is consequently only four, Councillor Fawkner was only absent *from two regular meetings of the Council*, the other three were extraordinary meetings, of which, owing to the distance of his residence from town, he could not even receive notice. The greatest delinquents are Councillors Orr, James, and Beaver, who were absent respectively 28, 26, and 23 times.

PERMANENT HOSPITAL.—We learn that a meeting of the committee appointed by the subscribers to carry their intention of building a permanent hospital into effect, was held last Thursday, when it was stated that after the debt incurred in conducting the Temporary Hospital had been liquidated, there was left a balance in the Bank to the credit of the subscribers of about £220. This sum being reckoned too small to commence the building with, it was determined to take no steps towards doing so until about £180 additional had been collected, when every exertion would then be made to carry out the original object of the subscribers, and we trust that this obstacle may soon be removed on a direct appeal for assistance being made to the inhabitants of Melbourne, who have never been found reluctant to exercise their charity in promoting any undertaking of general and permanent utility. We also hear that Mr. Knowles has generously offered to contribute the receipts of one night's performances at the Theatre in aid of the funds belonging to the Permanent Hospital.—*Herald.*

ARRIVAL OF THE BISHOP.—On Tuesday morning last, the barque *Rajah*, from Sydney direct, arrived at Geelong, having on board as passenger, the Lord Bishop of Australia. The trustees of the Episcopalian Church immediately made arrangements for his reception, and a carriage was despatched to Point Henry to bring him to Town. But his Lordship anticipated these arrangements, by landing at the jetty soon after the *Rajah* cast anchor, whence he proceeded to Mr. Sladen's residence. In the early part of the afternoon, he met the trustees and other members of the Church in the Court House, where after mutual congratulations, he stated the intention of his visit, and the course he intended to pursue. He regretted that the great scarcity of Episcopalian clergymen in the colony should have prevented him from appointing a resident clergyman at Geelong, but he would endeavour to procure them the immediate services of a clergyman from Melbourne; and during his own stay, which would last a fortnight, he would read the service and attend to catechise those young people who would wish to join in the ceremony of confirmation; and that he would also deliver a sermon every evening at half-past six o'clock, in order that all classes might have an opportunity of attending. The confirmation was fixed to take place on Friday the 6th of October. The new School House will most probably be so far finished as to enable his Lordship to perform the service within its walls on that day. We are happy to learn that the members of the Episcopalian Church are exceedingly pleased with his Lordship's manners, and his attention to their wants, and that they are satisfied that the neglect with which they supposed themselves to have been hitherto treated, arose from circumstances which were easily explained, and proceeded from no want of zeal or good wishes. His Lordship will most likely proceed to Melbourne on Monday, the 9th October.—*Geelong Advertiser, September 28.*

LABOURERS.—There are at the present time, as is known to many of our readers, a number of roving "skulks," who ramble about from station to station, in many parts of the interior, "seeking for work and wishing they may not find it." The plausible statement that they are in want of employment, is always followed by an appeal to the hospitable feelings of the occupants of the station, which is seldom unsuccessful; and thus they are enabled to live a life of ease and plenty. Should work, however, be offered to them, their real characters at once display themselves; the housless beggar is transformed into the insolent menial, and the whining appeal for charity into a cool demand for £20 or £40 a year. Occasionally, we are sorry to add, the class—for they may not inappropriately be called a class—we have described, add robbery to vagabondism, and plunder those of whose hospitality they have shared. Recent instances of this have occurred in the western district, Mr. Irvine, of the Pyrenees, Mr. Millar, of the Marabool, and many others, having been sufferers through their mistaken kindness. Great as is the reluctance felt to the establishment of district councils at this trying period, it is only to be anticipated that they will quickly drive, by an efficient police, these idle and worthless vagabonds from the district, or force them to take refuke in honest employment at a rate of wages which the settler can afford to pay.

SALTING ESTABLISHMENT.—A correspondent, who has recently visited Geelong, appears to have been much impressed by a visit that he paid to Mr. Austin's salting establishment, situated in North Corio. The work is carried on in the most regular manner, and with a completeness of system not to be surpassed out of Europe. The number of sheep slaughtered in each week, our correspondent states, generally exceeds one hundred. We have been promised a detailed account of the manner in which the work is performed, and, we have no doubt, it will repay a perusal.—*Patriot.*

LAND SALE.—The sale of land duly advertised by the Government to take place on the 25th September, was accordingly held at the Survey Office yesterday. There were 40 country lots ranging from 165 to 215 acres, situated in the respetives parishes of Merrinno and Korkuperrimul, put up for sale, but not knocked down, as there were no bidders. The suburban allotment, containing 180 acres, situated at Corner Inlet, was knocked down to Major Davidson at the upset price—namely £1 per acre, there being no competition.—*Herald.*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND EXTRACTS.

CLARENCE PLAINS.

(From the Hobart Town Advertiser.)

THE want of a suitable place of worship has long been felt at this popular and productive district. A church had been built for some time, but the funds being inadequate for the erection, a considerable debt was still due to the trustees, who had made themselves responsible, while the interior was without the slightest accommodation for the congregation. The Bishop, on his arrival, had his attention drawn to the subject, and with that zeal for religion, which has characterised his proceedings since induction, he took immediate steps to liquidate the debt, and provide seats for the interior. These last he undertook to supply at his own expense, at the same time devoting a considerable sum from his own private resources, and from funds placed at his disposal, towards liquidating the debt. His lordship having previously paid a visit to the place, and learned accurately what was required, appointed Sunday last to open the church, and make a collection for the further diminution the claims upon the building. Sir John and Lady Franklin with the urbane liberality which has ever characterised their conduct, whenever the cause of religion or charity could be promoted, expressed their intention to be present and contribute to the fund. The day was particularly fine, and everything was propitious to the event of the day. At half past eleven Sir John and Lady Franklin, his Lordship, the Rev. Dr. Bedford, and the members of Sir John's family, arrived and were received by the Rev. Mr. Grange, the whole of the inhabitants, and numbers who had come from Hobart Town to assist in the work of benevolence. The church had been fully supplied with seats by the kindness of the neighbours, all of whom contributed their quota, those intended for the place not having been fully completed. The Service was read by the Rev. Dr. Bedford. The Bishop, taking his text "Give an account of thy Stewardship," from the parable of the unjust steward, Luke, xvi. 2., preached a most effective and appropriate sermon, explaining the parable (one seldom properly understood) in a manner which laid it open to the meanest capacity, and applying it with force and terseness to the occasion of the day. We are a newspaper the proper place to report a sermon, we could not wish a more pleasing task than to follow him through his reasoning and his explanation. His style is that in which it is so difficult to attain perfection—so simple that every word was understood—so plain and so connected, that each sentence told in connection with the rest—yet equally free from low simile, meanness, or the jejune style, which none but the scholar with complete command of his subject and diction, can escape in the attempt to conjoin simplicity with effect. His Lordship took occasion to allude to the primitive mode of collecting the alms of the congregation at the conclusion of the sermon, too much neglected during the last fifty years, but which he wished to revive as the most fitting, and to make a commencement in the temple now for the first time devoted to the service of the Deity. He told his hearers they were but the stewards of God, for the proper distribution of his gifts amongst those who need them, and the appeal was responded to by a considerable collection, amounting to nearly £50. After the service, his Lordship, Sir John and Lady Franklin, and family, Dr. Bedford, and Mr. and Mrs. Gregson, partook of some refreshment at Mr. Dawson's, of Clarence Plains, while other inhabitants of the district entertained several visitors. All expressed themselves highly pleased with his Lordship's sermon, and we have no doubt that the good seed was sown in many a heart which had been before a barren desert, but where it will flourish, and bring forth good fruit. Sir John and Lady Franklin, the Bishop, and party, returned to town, with a pleasing sense of the fair work which had been begun, and which it is to be hoped will, by God's grace, be consummated in the spiritual improvement of this interesting and extensive district.

ORDINATION.—On Wednesday an Ordination was held at St. David's Cathedral, when the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, ordained the Rev. H. P. Fry, and the Rev. J. T. Ewing, to the office of Priests;—at the same time J. P. Gell, Esq., was ordained Deacon. The Ordination sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Norman.—*Hobart Town Advertiser.*

PORT ARTHUR.—The Lieutenant Governor intends to visit Port Arthur this week, for the purpose, it is said, of altering the system pursued there in the coercion of the convicts. Consequent to this, a Police Magistrate, with increased pay, is to be appointed at this place, and the orders from England are that he must be a lawyer; he will be paid of course by the Home Government. The Rev. Mr. Batchelor is appointed the Episcopalian Clergyman to Port Arthur by the Secretary for the Colonies, and a Minister of the Church of Rome will also be sent there. Every possible means will be resorted to in order to check the expenditure in the convict department; a Council or Board is to be formed to audit or pass all items, it will consist of the Deputy Commissary General and another officer of the British Government, associated with the Controller General of Convicts. My Lords of the Treasury will endeavour to curtail the charges as much as possible; and all work performed by convicts for colonial purposes will be charged to the revenue of this Island. The Road Act, a dead letter in the Statute Book, will now be completely so, for if the convicts were employed under its provisions, we should have to pay for the same. Yet the Minister in one despatch approves of such appropriation of labour, and now repudiates that principle. The Sydney papers contain a despatch from Sir James Graham to the Inspectors of Prison Discipline, detailing the *system* in operation here with the convicts—the *three* grades of indulgences;—but the Home Secretary is mistaken—that mode is not yet working here, nor will it; Sir Eardley will soon perceive that the folly of a convict being clothed with two-thirds of his earnings, and allowed the remainder to go to the Savings' Bank, is truly ridiculous. It is as much as a hard working *free* man can do to find food and clothing for himself on his labour, without saving a stiver.—*Communicated to the Hobart Town Courier.*

We noticed last week, the intention of His Excellency Sir Eardley Wilmot, to honour the chief public officers with his presence at dinner. Colonel Elliott has been prevented the honour of entertaining His Excellency, in consequence of the severe indisposition of Mrs. Elliott, who has been for some days confined to her room. Yesterday, the Surveyor-General Power, had the honour of entertaining His Excellency, and this day His Excellency will honour the Controller-General Captain Forster, with his presence. The whole of the Heads of Departments, and certain of the *élite* are invited to meet His Excellency.—*Murray's Review.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DOMAIN.—We referred in our last to certain improvements which have been commenced in the Government Domain, in connexion with the approaches to the new Viceregal residence. While rambling about the further end of the Domain, a day or two ago, we came to a spot where, we could perceive, the surveyor had been "pegging" out a line of road, crossing the Domain, south to north, about a mile from the town, and leading towards the new residence. Upon inquiry, we learn, that this is intended as a carriage road along the side of Park-street, beyond the Deanery, and thence, by crossing the Domain, to lead to the Government House. This will constitute a very pleasant drive for our carriage folks, and a most delightful ride for our equestrians, presenting several fine views of the city, the harbour, Mount Wellington, and the adjacent country.

HOBART TOWN MARKETS, SEPTEMBER 22.—Fine flour at the mills, £9 to £10; Fullerton's prolific wheat, 8s. to 12s. per bushel; wheat, 3s. 9d. to 4s.; barley (English), 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d.; Cape ditto, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; oats, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; tares, 12s.; colonial grass seed, 10s. to 12s. per bushel; hay (pressed), £3 15s. to £4. 4s.; hay (loose), £3 5s. to £3 15s.; straw, £2 per ton; Port Arthur coals, 11s. 3d. per ton; Sydney coals, 40s. per ton; South Port coals, 10s. per ton; she oak, 6s. to 7s. per ton delivered; gum wood, 4s. to 5s. per ton ditto; potatoes, £3 10s. to £4 per ton; cabbages, 1s. per dozen; young turnips, 2d. per bunch; carrots, £3 to £3 10s. per ton; cauliflowers, 2s. per dozen; onions, none; apples, 16s. to 18s. per bushel. Colonial made soap, at Clarke's Manufactory, Old Wharf—White curd, 50s. per cwt.; second quality, 40s.; brown, first quality, 40s.; second quality, 34s.; third quality, 28s. per ditto; toilet soap, from 1s. 3d. upwards.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THREE REASONS FOR SYSTEMATIC COLONIZATION.

(From the Colonial Gazette, April 29.)

1. Or these the foremost is that "necessity of doing something for the country," which every man admits who is capable of serious reflection. This is not a vague unmeaning phrase, but expresses a new creed in English politics. Not very long ago we all believed that Government did enough when it kept the several classes in their proper places, hindered violence, and protected property: now, only the blindest, who will not see, fail to perceive that Government is in danger of losing its power to perform the old functions, unless it performs others also; that all institutions, not excepting property or Government itself, are placed in jeopardy by a new sense of suffering and degradation, new desires, and new powers of sympathy and organization in the millions; that a new responsibility has grown up for the ruling class; that far more governing has become necessary, and governing so very far of a different sort from the old, as to include provision for the material well-being and moral elevation of the whole common people. Or else, let the common people try their hand at governing! one or the other! This is the new faith; and hence the wish, now so general, that Government should "do something for the country." This is some part of what the rich merchants and bankers of London expressed to Sir Robert Peel when they said—"*Impressed with the necessity of doing something for improving the state of the country*, they earnestly hope that her Majesty's Government will take the subject of systematic colonization into their immediate and serious consideration, with a view of ascertaining in what manner the best practical results may be attained."

2. In the next place, while those among the ruling class, to whose sentiments Lord Ashley's voice has recently given utterance, proclaim the necessity of legislating, *governing*, with a view of improving the moral character of the people, none question the truth of the following remarks, (by Mr. James Mill, in the Supplement to the *Encyclopedia Britannica*; Art. *Education*):—"When we deliberate about the means of introducing intellectual and moral excellence into the minds of the principal portion of the people, one of the first things which we are bound to provide for, is a generous and animating diet. The physical causes must go along with the moral, and nature herself forbids that you should make a wise and virtuous people out of a starving one. Men must be happy themselves before they can rejoice in the happiness of others; they must have a certain vigour of mind before they can, in the midst of habitual suffering, resist a presented pleasure, their own lives and means of well-being must be worth something before they can value, so as to respect, the life or well-being of any other person. This or that individual may be an extraordinary individual, and exhibit mental excellence in the midst of wretchedness; but a wretched and excellent people never yet has been seen on the face of the earth. Though far from fond of paradoxical expressions, we are tempted to say that a good diet is a necessary part of good education; for in one very important sense it is emphatically true. In the great body of the people, all education is impotent without it." Was ever wisdom plainer? The first step is to raise wages. But by what means? The old doctrine as to means was—by increasing capital faster than population. But it is now seen that capital, like population, may increase too fast; that is, too fast in proportion to the means of employing capital and labour. This last—the means of employing capital and labour—has got to be called (*for the new idea required a new term*) "the field of employment of production." The capital of England has grown too large for its field of employment. Any increase of it, therefore, only lowers profits and interests by means of the competition of capital with capital; unless, indeed, the increase fly off to other lands in the shape of foreign loans and investments. Whether it go or stay, the mere increase of capital, not finding profitable investment here, creates no fresh demand for labour. We do not want more capital in proportion to people, or fewer people in proportion to capital; we want more land in proportion to both. If we enable both capital and people to emigrate in sufficient quantities, we relieve both distresses at once—the competition of capital with capital, and of labour with labour; we raise both profits and wages. And this, as was lucidly explained by Mr. Charles Buller, not merely by the removal of so much surplus labour and capital, but also by enabling the capital and labour removed to create a fresh demand for employment of capital and labour at home—by enlarging the market for the sale of the products of domestic industry. In consequence of the enlargement of our general field of production by setting surplus capital and labour to work in new and fertile lands, we enable more capital and people to find profitable employment at home, over and above what has found profitable employment abroad. What with the new field there, and the consequent increase of the field here, we raise both profits and wages here—provided, that is, we colonize on a large enough scale. Setting aside the question of profits, having regard only to that increase of wages which is indispensable to education of any value, it appears that the most appropriate means of improving the moral character of the people is extensive colonization. Appropriateness, fitness of the means to the end, efficiency with a view to the object! What better reason could be urged?

3. Party politics are dead. The necessity is plain; the suitableness or efficiency no less; and now comes the opportunity. Amidst the excitement and din of party struggles, it was next to impossible that the Legislature should give its serious mind to questions of this sort. But now, what else has it to do? The country loathes Somnauth-proclamation and Ashburton-treaty debates: it wants the Parliament to "*do* something" for it. Not palaver, but action! For action in this matter the no-plate of parties is admirably propitious. Moreover, with the exception of the jealous Colonial Office, speaking by Lord Stanley, which deems any meddling by Parliament with this great national subject, a sort of poaching on its red-tape manor, there is no party, or body, or interest, or individual, that opposes systematic colonization. Those of the Anti-Corn-Law League who object to it, have no real obligation to it *per se*. If they had gained their own point, they would be eager to promote a great extension of market for the sale of British goods. They object to it now, only because they fancy that it might prove a substitute for, or diversion from the pursuit of, their "remedy." An opposition founded upon such very mean jealousy, may be disregarded. Supposing that extensive colonization were set about by the Government without, as might easily happen, asking for any vote of public money, this opposition would not dare to show itself: its sheer jealousy would be too palpable. We venture to predict that when Mr. Buller shall develop his plan for enabling the colonies to attract British labour and capital by means inherent to themselves, Mr. Cobden will not see fit to oppose him. The Colonial Office is the only real opponent of such colonization as does not require grants of public money. A large majority of the House of Commons would have voted with Mr. Buller, if the Executive Government had only remained neutral: nay, it is said by competent judges, that Mr. Buller might have got a vote against Lord Stanley if he had gone to a division. There is no chance of opposition in the House of Lords. A good plan, brought forward by the Government, if not involving grants of public money, would be carried in both Houses, and probably without a division in either; and the country at large would thoroughly agree with the Parliament. Is not this a good reason? If this "something for the country" be not presently attempted, the sole causes will be Colonial Office jealousy, and Sir Robert Peel's unaccountable sacrifice to mere red-tape of all regard for the great necessity, the perfect suitableness, and the capital opportunity. Surely, it cannot be.

THE MEXICAN PERIODICAL PRESS.—There is but one daily newspaper in Mexico, *La Gaseta del Gobierno*, (the Government paper), and it is filled with orders and decrees. An opposition paper, the *Cosmopolita*, is published twice a week; also a Spanish paper, the *Hesperia*; both (especially the last) are well written. There is also the *Mosquito*, so called from its stinging sarcasms. Now and then another with a new title appears, like a shooting star; but, from want of support, or from some other motive, is suddenly extinguished. Enlightened individuals like Don Lucas Aleman and Count Cortina have published newspapers, but not for any length of time. Count Cortina, especially, edited a very witty and brilliant paper called the *Sarrigo*, the "Scourge," and another called the *Mono*, the "Ape;" and in many of his articles he was tolerably severe upon the incorrect Spanish of his brother editors, of which no one can be a better judge, he having been a member of the "Academia de la Langua," in Spain. The only kind of monthly review in Mexico is the *Mosaico Mexicano*, whose editor has made his fortune by his own activity and exertions. Frequently it contains more translations than original matter; but from time to time it publishes scientific articles, said to be written by Don J. M. Bustamante, which are very valuable, and occasionally a brilliant article from the pen of Count Cortina. General Orbegoso, who is of Spanish origin, is also a contributor. Sometimes, though rarely, it publishes *documentos ineditos*, (unedited documents,) connected with Mexican antiquities, and Mexican natural history and biography, which are very important; and now and then it contains a little poetical gem, I know not whether original or not, but exceedingly beautiful. So far as it goes, this review is one great means of spreading knowledge, at least amongst the better classes; but I understand that the editor, Don Ygnacio Cumplido is very courteous, intelligent man, complains that it does not pay. There are no circulating libraries in Mexico. Books are at least double the price that they are in Europe. There is no diffusion of useful knowledge amongst the people; neither cheap pamphlets nor cheap magazines written for their amusement or instruction; but this is less owing to want of attention to their interests on the part of many good and enlightened men, than to the unsettled state of the country; for the blight of civil war prevents the best systems from ripening. Fortunately, there is an English society here, a kind of book-club, who, with their minister, have united in a subscription to order from England all the new publications; and as C——n is a member of this society, we are not so *arrierés* in regard to the literature of the day as might be supposed. Like all English societies, its basis is a good dinner, which each member gives in turn, once a month, after which there is a sale of the books that have been read, and propositions for new books are given in to the president.—*Madame Calderon.*

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1843.

LAND SALE.

AT ELEVEN o'clock of Wednesday, the 11th October, the following Suburban and Town Lots of Land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Police Office, Brisbane, Moreton Bay, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

STANLEY.—1—6. 1 acre each, parish of Ipswich, garden allotments Nos. 11—16. 7—10. Half an acre each, same parish, garden allotments Nos. 23—26. 11, 12. 1 acre each, same place, garden allotments Nos. 27 and 28. 13, 14. 3 roods each, same place, garden allotments Nos. 29 and 30. 15, 16, 1 acre each, same place, garden allotments Nos. 37 and 38. Upset price £4 per acre.

TOWN LOTS.

IPSWICH.—1—14. 32 perches each, allotments Nos. 1—6, and 13—20 of section 2. Upset price £8 per acre.

LAND SALE.

AT eleven o'clock on Wednesday, the 11th October, the following portions of Crown lands will be offered for sale by public auction, at the rear of the Colonial Treasury in Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit, ten per cent.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—1—14. 100 acres each, parish of Gosforth, allotments Nos. 2, 5, 8—10, 15, 16. 95 acres each, allotments Nos. 20 and 21. Upset price of Lots 1 and 2, £2; the remainder 30s. per acre.

SPACIAL COUNTRY LOT.

DURHAM.—1. 50 acres, parish of Butterwick, commencing at the western extreme of the north boundary of the 76 acres of land originally occupied by Reynolds. This lot has a cottage erected on it. Upset price, £3 per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

GLOUCESTER.—1. 220 acres, parish of Wilmot, farm No. 3. 2. 100 acres, same place, farm No. 5. 3. 123 acres, same place, farm No. 6. 4. 50 acres, same place, farm No. 8. 5. 118 acres, same place, farm No. 9. 6. 310 acres, same place, farm No. 10. 7. 134 acres, same place, farm No. 11. 8. 36 acres, same place, farm No. 12. 9. 71 acres, same place, farm No. 13. 10. 65 acres, same place, farm No. 14. 11. 62 acres, same place, farm No. 15. 12. 800 acres, same place, farm No. 16. 13. 264 acres, same place, farm No. 17. Upset price, £1 per acre.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.

COLONIAL Secretary's Office, Sydney, 8th September, 1843.—Conveyance being required for the Post Office Mails from and to the undermentioned places, for one Year, from the 1st of January, 1844. Persons disposed to Contract for providing the same are invited to transmit their offers, in writing, to this office, before Twelve o'clock on Monday, the 30th day of October next, endorsed "Tender for Conveyance of Mails."

Persons willing to undertake the Contract for more than one Year, are invited to specify the rate at which they will undertake the service for one, two, or three Years respectively, viz.:

From and to Windsor, Parramatta, and Sydney, daily, (Sundays excepted).

From and to Windsor, Pitt Town, Wilberforce, Richmond, and North Richmond, three times a week.

From and to Windsor and Wiseman's Ferry, once a week.

From and to Penrith, Parramatta, and Sydney, daily, (Sundays excepted).

From and to Penrith, Hartley, and Bathurst, three times a week.

From and to Bathurst and O'Connell, once a week.

From and to Bathurst and Carcoar, once or twice a week.

From and to Bathurst and Wellington, once a week.

From and to Mudgee and Hartley, once a week.

From and to Liverpool and Parramatta, daily, (Sundays excepted).

From and to Sydney, Liverpool, and Campbelltown, daily, (Sundays excepted).

From and to Campbelltown, Appin, Wollongong, and Dapto, daily.

From and to Dapto and Kiama, twice a week.

From and to Kiama and Shoalhaven, twice a week.

From and to Shoalhaven, Huskisson, Ulladulla, and Broulee, once a week.

From and to Campbelltown, Camden, Picton, Berrima, Marulan, and Goulburn, daily.

From and to Goulburn, Gunning, and Yass, twice or three times a week.

From and to Bungonia and Marulan, daily.

From and to Bungonia and Boro Creek, and Boro Creek and Queanbeyan, via Bungendore, three times a week.

From and to Braidwood and Boro Creek, on the Queanbeyan Road, three times a week.

From and to Raymond Terrace and Sawyer's Point, twice a week.

From and to Dungog and Raymond Terrace, via Seaham and Clarence Town, twice a week.

From and to Hinton and Paterson, daily.

From and to Gresford and Paterson, three times a week.

From and to Maitland, East Maitland, and Morpeth, daily.

From and to Maitland and Wollombi, once a week.

From and to Maitland and Singleton, daily.

From and to Singleton, Muswellbrook, and Scone, three times a week.

From and to Scone and Murrurundi, twice a week.

From and to Murrurundi and Tamworth, on the Peel River, once a week.

From and to Singleton, Jerry's Plains, and Merton, three times a week.

From and to Merton and Cassilis, twice a week.

From and to Masquaria and Armidale, in New England, via Yarrows, once a week.

PORT PHILLIP.

From and to Melbourne and Yass, once a week, for the whole distance, or separately for portions of the road, as follows:—

From and to Yass and Albury, on the Murray, Albury and Mitchell's Town, and Mitchell's Town and Melbourne.

Printed forms of Tender may be had on application at the General and all other Post Offices throughout the colony.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

COURT of Claims Office, September 18.—Notice is hereby given, that the following Claims for Deeds of Grant of Town Allotments, will be ready for the examination of the Commissioners at the expiration of two months from this date, before which day any caveat or counter-claim must be entered at this office. Due notice will be given of the days appointed for the hearings.

1211. Mrs. Rosetta Terry, of Pitt-street, Sydney, 11 perches, county of Cumberland, parish of St. Lawrence, City of Sydney, allotment No. 9 B, of section No. 17; commencing at the south-east corner of allotment No. 9 A, granted to George Williams. When this part of Sydney was surveyed, the allotment No. 9 was found in the possession of George Williams, and to whom a deed of grant of the part fronting Park-street had been issued, the remainder is now claimed by the executors of the wife of the late S. Terry.

1212. John Blackman, of George-street, Sydney, auctioneer, 10 perches, county of Cumberland, town of Sydney, parish of St. Phillip, allotment No. 2, of section No. 63. In the year 1834, this allotment was found in the possession of, and described for, Ward Stephens. He, it is alleged, bought of John Francis Barratt, in 1832, who, in 1831, bought of Thomas Prior: Stephens sold to claimant.

COURT OF CLAIMS.—The Commissioners will investigate the following Claims to Lands and Town Allotments for Deeds of Grant, on Monday, the 16th October, and following days, at eleven o'clock:—1208. Archibald Mossman, of Sydney, merchant. 1209. James Thomas Bell, of Belmont. 1210. John Ellison, of Parramatta, carrier; solicitor, Mr. A. Hayward.